B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIII NO. 270— BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..	..	16,100
12 ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 ,,	DEVANHA ..	..	8,151
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..	..	7,952
3 April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th Nov.	MADURA ..	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey, Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Early Dec.	SICILIA* ..	Straits, China, Japan,
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
1926		
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

16th Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
18th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
20th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
25th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard, Road, Fort, Bombay,

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	3rd Nov.	16th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	374	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	(Maghiana).	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sim'a
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Montgomery City	
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

B. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kumbakonam	
Agra	Karachi	
Ahmedabad	Kasur	
Ahmedabad City	Katni	
Ahmednagar	Lahore	
Ajmer	Larkana	
Akola	Lucknow	
Akyab	Ludhiana	
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur	
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	
Alleppey	Madura	
Ambala City	Mandalay	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Amraoti	Mangalore	
Amritsar	Masulipatam	
Bangalore	Meerut	
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)	
Bassein	Mirzapore	
Bellary	Montgomery	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Mooltan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Murree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar	
Broach	Muttra	
Bulandshahr	Myingyan	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal	
Calicut	Nagpore	
Cawnpore	Nainital	
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge	
Chittagong	Nasik	
Chandpore	Negapatam	
Coconada	Nellore	
Cochin	Nowshera	
Coimbatore	Ootacamund	
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Conjeevaram (Out Station)	Patna	
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.	
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Cuttack	Poona	
Dacca	Poona City	
Dehra Dun	Purnea	
Darjeeling	Quetta	
Delhi	Rajahmundry	
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dhanbad	Raipur	
Dhulia	Rangoon	
Dibrugarh	Rangpur	
Erode	Rawalpindi	
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)	
Etawah	Saharanpur	
Ferozepore	Salem	
Farrukhabad	Sargodha	
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)	
Gaya	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sholapur	
Godhra	Sialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Srinagar	
Gwalior	Sukkur	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat	
Hathras	Tellicherry	
Hubli	Thana	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur	
Indore	Trichinopoly	
Jaipur	Trivandrum	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin	
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain	
Jamshedpur	Vellore	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam	
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram	
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam	
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha	
Khamgaon	Yeotmal	
Khandwa		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION

FOR

PORTLAND CEMENT HAS BEEN RAISED

VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT (REVISED 1925)

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

is now being sold with a Guarantee that same complies in every respect with the Revised 1925 Specification.

TEST CERTIFICATES WITH EVERY CONSIGNMENT.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & CO.,
LAXMI BUILDING, - - - - BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 20418.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.

The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab

Apply for all particulars to Head Office. Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
210, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager.
Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Telephone No. 1220.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb Sterile Bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4
Telegram: GUNDISAN
Telephone No. 42118

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURIST EXPERT for an Independent State. Apply with two annas Ticket to the MANAGER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DELHI.
A R2152

WANTED—LECTURER IN PHYSICS for temporary post. Salary Rs. 100. Probable permanency. Apply immediately to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.
A24443

WANTED—AGENTS. Salary Rs. 50 Terms one anna. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND CO., Naiwara, Delhi.
A R2115

WANTED.—PUBLISHERS to effect rapid sale of their Publications through THE KATYAYANI PUBLISHING HOUSE, (c) Benares City, (India), Correpondence enclosing specimen copies invited.
A R2114

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE, Hindu preferred, as a whole-time tutoress for coaching three young ladies up to the Matric standard. Pay from Rs. 100 —Rs. 150 per month. Boarding and lodging free. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. GOPALSHAH NATHUMALL, Cotton Factory, Chichawatni (Dt. Montgomery), Punjab.
A R2169

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An ENGINEER conversant with sugar machinery of all description, able to take charge of a cane crushing Plant. Apply with copies of testimonial and lowest salary expected, to the PROPRIETOR, The Ganga Deshi Sugar Factory, Buxar.
A 24453

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, small, large facing Road, Yacht Club, and Garages whole or part in Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. For particulars, terms, apply WITHIN.
C R2075.

TO LET—A BUNGALOW with Compound, Garage, Electricity, Gas and Telephone connection, situate near Mahalaxmi Temple. Apply personally at the SHILOTRI BANK, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
C 24430

TO BE LET, at reasonable rent, the BLOCKS, ROOMS, MOTOR GARAGES, SHOPS, etc., with good accommodation in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply to KARSONDAS THAKERSI ROWJI, 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R2138

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Premises lately in occupation of International Bar, centrally situated at 74, Custom House Road, suited as godown or office are to be let or for sale. Intending tenants and purchasers please apply to DORABJEE SUTERIA, c/o Messrs. Payne and Co., Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road Fort.
C2153

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FOR SALE.—A large select Library. 10,000 books on religion, philosophy and hagiology. Apply to Box No. 1076, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2143

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An area of one Lac sqr. yds. of building land on Andheri-Versowa Road. An excellent opportunity. Apply Box No. 1077, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2144

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for a 11 lbs. basket exclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
F R2109

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

PROFESSION.

PILES SUFFERERS, writing Amarnath Chadha, Lytton Road, Lahore, will hear something to their advantage.
P R2146

MISCARRIAGE PREVENTION PILLS. Rs. 3 per pill. Guaranteed cure for venereal diseases. Safest easy delivery Remedy Rs. five. Apply Box No. 1084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R2170

CONSULT for all problems regarding Fortunes. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Kothari Mansion, Opp. General Post Office, Fort, Bombay, 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.
P

PROF. K. N. BHANU, the renowned PALMIST and ASTROLOGER, Poona City, predicts precisely by RAMAL any five important events in Life for Re. ONE only. Furnish correct Question-Time. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.
P R2168

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED CHIEF OFFICER.

THE MUNICIPALITY INVITE APPLICATIONS for the permanent appointment of CHIEF OFFICER.

The applicants must possess good physique, ability and common sense, capable of administering and managing a large staff and all Departments of the Municipality. Those with Municipal experience and well acquainted with Local Self-Government management will be preferred.

The selected candidate will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of sound health and constitution prior to his engagement and will be appointed in the first instance on 12 months' probation after which if confirmed in the appointment, he will be required to execute an agreement for a further period of four years, which will be renewed after every fifth year. He will be required to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund, and will be entitled to Pension and leave, according to Municipal Rules.

The salary of the post is Rs. 1,100 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,400 per month, plus Rs. 150 as a Motor Car Allowance per month.

The salary will commence from the date of joining the appointment in Karachi.

Canvassing on or recommendation letters to the President or Councillors will make the Candidate liable to disqualification for selection.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials should reach Undersigned not later than Wednesday, the 16th December, 1925.

(Sd.) JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Karachi, 6th November, 1925.
C24439

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of a Junior Indian Assistant Engineer on the Temporary Staff.

Applicants must be qualified Civil, Engineers of a recognised Engineering College.

Preference will be given to those who have had some practical experience on Railway Works.

The appointment will be subject to termination at one month's notice on either side.

Salary on first appointment will be Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications, age, experience, etc.

Applications, accompanied by a statement giving full particulars of qualifications, age and experience, together with copies of any testimonials to be addressed to "THE CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church-Gate, Bombay," and should reach his office on or before the 15th December 1925.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Bombay, 12th November, 1925.
C24442

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of timber will take place at Dandeli on 3rd December, 1925, and subsequent days as follows:

LOGS.

Teak	Blackwood (tons.)	Junglewood
2813	404	1452

Sawn material (Tons.)	Passed sleepers No.	Rejected sleepers. No.
490	564	3752

25 per cent. of the purchase price must be paid on the day of the bid and the balance within three months.

A. C HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer
Kanara, N.D.
Dharwar, 6-11-1925.
C24429

TENDERS.

TENDERS INVITED.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following property of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., in the structures known as the Temporary Cotton Exchange at Mazagaon, which is to be sold in following lots:—

(1) Survey, Appeal and Arbitration Rooms known as the Administrative Block.
(2) The Trading Hall,
(3) The property in the covered passages connecting the various blocks, and
(4) The structures known as Refreshment Rooms, Water Rooms, Layatories, Water Closets and Urinals

These Tenders are invited for each of the above lots or for one or more or for all the lots together.

Alternatively they be submitted for materials of the first three lots:—

(1) Corrugated iron sheets and tiles,
(2) Doors, Windows and glasses,
(3) All other timber, and
(4) A separate tender for the fourth lot set out above.

Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 28th November, 1925.

The materials have to be removed within a month from the date of approval of the Tender, failure to do which would subject the purchaser to a penalty of Rs. 100 a day.

Terms of payment—cash on approval of the Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

The property is open to inspection from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on week days when information on the subject could be had from either the Secretary of the Association or Building supervisor Mr. Balashanker Virji.

By Order,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager,
The East India Cotton Association, Ltd.
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C24455

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Jerbai Rustomjee Colombowalla, (wife of Rustomjee Muncherjee Colombowalla alias Colombewalla alias Colombawalla. late of Colombo in Ceylon Parsi Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

MINOCHEHER ARDESHIR VAKIL, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the duly constituted Attorney of Rustomjee Muncherjee, the husband of the deceased abovenamed residing at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Jerbai Rustomji Colombowalla, deceased, who died at Colombo in or about the year 1924 and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 11th day of November, 1925, to Mr. Minocheher Ardeshir Vakil of Bombay, the constituted attorney of the abovenamed Rustomjee Muncherjee Colombowalla are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Palkhiwalla Building, Meadows Street, Fort, his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claim of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1925.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL
24459 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy., Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "Rati Lodge" Winter Road, Malabar Hill, the household furniture rich cut glassware, etc., lying in the bungalow, comprising very valuable carved black-wood furniture with gold brocade lining English Louis the XIV furniture with velvet lining, a large English clock by "McCabe" strikes quarter, half and three-quarter and chimes under glass case, one sweet-toned rosewood grand piano by "Knake" a first rate full-sized slate Billiard table by "John Roberts" with balls, cues, lamps etc., complete, very valuable old china vases and curiosities, old English pictures and oleographs, one "Godrej" iron safe with stand, one set of Encylopedia Britannica, gun sexonal book cases, almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, one gas water boiler, teapoys, rich English velvet. Persian and Indian carpets, also English leather furniture such as sofas, chairs, coaches, etc., etc.

One 10/12 H. P.—4-seater—4 cylinder—"Citroen" touring car in good order.

One 12/15 H. P.—5-seater—4 cylinder—"Citroen" Landaulette motor car in very good order.

One 30/40 H. P.—2-seater—"Hudson" —4 cylinder—motor car with Dicky Seat at the back.

One 15/20 H. P.—"Siddeley Deasy" Landaulette with silent Knight engine in good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH A THEATRE CALLED THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE, SITUATED AT GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Esufalli Mahomedbhai Lotia and the surviving Mortgagor Hassonally Ebrahimjee Ghadialee, the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of April, 1919, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee of the other part and also by an Indenture of Second Mortgage dated the 6th day of August, 1920 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Alibhoy Abdulhoosein Kikabhoy and others of the other part.

All that piece of Foras tenure (but now redeemed) admeasuring about 2,914 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 182,183 and 184 New No. 13699, Old Survey Nos. 184-185 and New Survey No. 6989 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 124 of Tardeo Division together with the messuage tenement or Theatre called, "The New Imperial Theatre," standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3976, 3977, 3978, 3979 at 3984 E. Ward No. 2321, 2322, 2323 at 2328, Street No. 1. 275, 2, 3 at 8 and all which premises are situate at the Northern side of Grant Road and are bounded on the East by the property formerly of Babaji Kashinath but now of Ruttonsey Mooljee, on the West partly by the property of Manchubhai Balgovindas partly by the property formerly of Harivallabhdas Balgovindas but now of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Burjorjee Rustomjee Reporter, partly by the property of Anandjee Bhivanjee Kaikanee and partly by the property formerly of Madhowjee Ghellabhai Ghaswalla but now of the Mortgagors, on or towards the North by the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckjee Petit and on or towards the South partly by the said Grant Road and partly by the property of Shaikh Mahomed Peerbhoy Fancy and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES, ETC., OF THE NEW OIL MILLS CO., LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION), AT WADALA (SEWRI).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the mill premises the undermentioned surplus stores, etc., consisting of:—

A large lot of woollen baggings, pulley blocks, iron sheets, pick-axes, galvanized pipes, a large lot of teak planks, rafters, bamboos, steel iron rails, bolts and nuts, corrugated iron sheds, bellows, anvils, steel cut beams and catchees, leather belting, pulleys, conveyors, a large lot of scrap iron, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE NEW OIL MILLS" AT WADALA (SEWRI).

Pursuant to the High Court order dated the 21st September, 1925, and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the New Oil Mills Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 14th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land situate at Wadala on the Wadala Port Trust Estate, admeasuring about 19,995.5/9 square yards, bounded on the North by a proposed road and beyond that by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the South and East by other land belonging to the said Trustees, and on the West by a road and beyond that by other land of the said Trustees forming part of the Wadala Railway Yard, which said piece of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 8/358, Dadar, Naigaum Division.

LOT NO. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1 large structure of corrugated iron sheets for the main mills and oil cake godown.

1 large structure for the seed godown and castor oil and copra godown.

1 large structure for oil storing tanks and oil godown.

1 small structure for office.

1 bungalow of masonry work with a small garden attached.

A number of small out-houses for servants built of corrugated iron sheets, Railway sidings on both sides of the Mills.

Oil machinery of electric motors from 30 to 90 B.H.P., Seed crushers, grinders, hydraulic pumps and accumulators, oil filer presses, elevators, conveyors, moulding machines and oil boiling kettles, oil tanks, paring machines, bunkers and rollers for seeds, steam-boiler, etc., etc.

Electric motors and machinery in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdhardal, Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

Private offers will be considered.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

MOST IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS AND DEALERS OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. The Bombay Motor Service, Ltd., at their Shop at 14-19, Princess Street, (off Queen's Road).

3 Monitor motor cars and 1 Allic Chamber motor car of 15 H.P., in perfect running order, spare parts of Coventry, Eagle and Matchless motor cycles, Coventry cycle chains, Genuine Ford spare parts for touring cars and one ton lorry, retreading and vulcanizing machine, one battery charging complete in workin order, tyres and Tubes, Mobil and Castrol oils, motor accessories of all sorts, plugs, Paris springs of all kinds, metal plates, 12 Volt battery, ball bearings, etc., etc.

The goods will be on view two days before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS AND CAPITALISTS TO BUY A STYLISH BUNGALOW AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "NEPEAN GRANGE" AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Bai Shirinbai Pestonji Edulji Aspar and Pestonji Edulji Aspar, and on account and at the risk of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of June, 1924, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 21st day of November, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow known as "Nepean Grange" standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,854 6/9th square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 1328, New No. 16355 and New Survey No. 7198 and Cadastral No. 233, Malabar and Cumballa Hill division, and bounded on the East by the property of Darasha Dubash, on the West by Nepean Sea Road, on the North by the property of J. E. Modi, and on the South by the property of Darasha Dubash and the bungalow whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3283 and Street Nos. 9-11, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application be made to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Dawood Nensey Building, at 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 DIAMOND RING. 1 DIAMOND NECKLACE, 1 PAIR DIAMOND SET BANGLES 1 PAIR DIAMOND EAR PENDANTS, 1 PEARL NECKLACE AND 3 PAIRS OF PEARL BANGLES.

TO-DAY MONDAY, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 119, Medow Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Solicitors on behalf of the party concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned.

1 diamond ring, 1 diamond necklace, 1 pair bangles set with diamonds and emeralds, 1 pair diamond ear-pendants, 1 pearl necklace of two strings and 3 pairs bangles set with pearls.

N. B.—The above jewellery will be on view on the day of sale from 11 a.m. (S.T.)

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

NOTICES.

THE Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, will receive offers in sealed covers marked as Offers for Tin sheets by regd post or by hand on or before 12 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, 1925, with a deposit of twenty-five per cent. for Tin Sheets of following sizes. Purchasers will have to pay in full and remove the lot at once.

Size	No. of Boxes.	No. of sheets in each box	Weight of each box. Cwts.
17 in. x 25 in.	30	50	1 1 25
14 in. x 20 in.	312	112	1 0 0
39 in. x 25 in.	178	50	2 1 4
17 in. x 25 in.	86	112	1 0 21
34 in. x 25 in.	782	50	1 1 21.

...NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,

Govt. Auctioneers,

94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

AMUSEMENTS

ONE MORE WEEK! ONE MORE WEEK!!

At Public Request.

The Gorgeous-Splendour Film

SWAPNA SUNDARI

OR

THE BRAHMIN'S DREAM

PRUDUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO. BOMBAY.

Will be Screened

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charney Road.

Moderate Rates and Usual Time

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.

It's a Pathe Serial

15 Episodes 31 reels

Ruth Roland

Serial Queen and author in

"Adventures of Ruth"

There are thirteen keys and thirteen adventures,

There is a Peacock Fan of rare value and beauty.

Thrills and dash ! a serial smash,

This serial will be completed in 3 Successive Weeks.

1st Week 14th November
5 Episodes 11 Reel,

2nd Week 21st November
5 Episodes 10 Reels.

3rd Week 28th November
5 Episodes 10 Reels,

BATH TUBS

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatory Basins, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Filters & Water Coolers.

Prices beyond competition

BALSARA & Co.

29, MEDOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14.

S S Pinstra, Jones, Gothenburg.
S S Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
S S Mundara, Bale, Calcutta.
S S Varsova, Jones, Busreh.
S S Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.
S S Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15.

S S Tottori Maru, Masuda, Kobe.
S S Aquileia, Levagini, Genoa.
S S Gerania, Ivarosvich, Trieste.
S S City of Venice, Anderson, Karachi.

LOADING.

Nov. 14.

Steamer Zayani for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

SATURDAY, November 14.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 5989 London 21/11 M M and Co.
3 City of Venice (s) 5223, Karachi 15/11 K N and Co.
4 Wartenfels, 3766, K'chi, N.F., L Edward Ltd.
5 Morkara (s) 5203 London, 12/11 M M and Co.
6 Madura (s) 5,464 tons Karachi 13-11. Agent M M and Co.
8 Tottori Maru (s) 3,700 tons, Japan, 12/11 Agent N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Vinstra (s) 2932 tons, Colombo 19/11 Graham T Co.
12 California (s) 1,035 tons, Liverpool, 14-11, Agent Graham's Trading Co.
15 Aquileia (s) 4,207 tons, Genoa, 15-11, Agent L Triestino.
17 Wildenfels (s) 3794, N.F., L. Edward Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gerania (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 L. Triestino.
2 Homestead, 4122, Colombo, 12/11, Volkart Bros.
4 Vasna (s) 2043 Busra 13/11 M M and Co.
6 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Kobe, 24/11, O S Kaisha.
7 Hatkhola, 4,318 tons, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
8 Crewe Hall (s) 2,691 tons, Karachi, N.F., Agent J F and Co.
9 Nurjehan (s) 2379, Rangoon 12/11 T M and Co.
15 Barpeta (s) 1817, P. Gulf, 19/11, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Hildenfels (s) 3794 tons, Antwerp, 15/11, L Edwards Ltd.
F Gazana (s) 3,191 tons, Calcutta, 14/11, M M & Co.
H Cuncolim 106 Goa, 12/11, J Jeevan and Co.
K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F N.F. S S N Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F. N.F., M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 14.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—200 cwt Turmeric G Sachidina & Co., 1 case Leopard skins, M M & Co. 4 cases carpets and rugs. M M & Co.

S S Gamaria for Sydney—200 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

S S Gerania for Juffa:—75 cwt ground nuts, A H Diab 4 cwt cardamoms, A H Diab.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—350 cwt yellow millet, L Ebramji; 2000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co. Ld.

For Antwerp:—355 bales hemp, W. Latham & Co Ld, 4000 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 46 cwt vegetable products Thos Cook & Son Ld.

For Ghent:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen:—1 bale cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Wartenfels for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Lt.

For Bremen:—4000 cwt ground nuts, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool:—42 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co. Ld. 40 bales wool, G Jethanand; 27 bales wool, C Ghaneshemdas 63 bales wol, D. Kooncanmal.

S S Crewe Hall for Valencia:—4500 cwt. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—2600 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—468 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Tottari Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 1000 bales cotton, Janan Cotton T Co. Ld

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, G K. Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—1 bale cotton T M Kaisha Lt.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

IMPORT.

Nov. 14.

S S Barala from Basrah. Agents M M and Co.—

From Basrah:—52 nos. empty gas cylinder, 5 cases spare parts, 526 bags animal bones, 38 bags seeds, 102 bags old brass 2345 bags dry dates, 39 bags horns and hoops, 21 bundles sheep skins 16 bundles cow hides, 4 bundles wol, 59 nogs pig lead 10 nogs old brass 4973 baskets wet dates, 57 packages old auto accessaries, 41 packages scrap copper.

From Dubai:—22 tins pearls 2 bundles cotton pieceggoods.

From B. Abbas:—624 bags raisins 247 bags dry dates, 258 bags figs, 25 bags pistas, 90 bags almonds, 24 cases sasenfotida, 1 bundle specie, 23 bundles Rose buds 22 bundles M. roots, 78 jottas cotton, 425 bales cotton.

From Muscat:—5 bundles specie, 215 crates pomegranates 2048 bags dry dates, 670 boxes wet dates.

From Mohomera:—1161 bundles wet dat dates.

From Bushire:—57 bags almonds, 155 bags gum, 92 bags raisins, 34 bags almond kernels, 19 gottas almond kernels, 53 bundles skins, 3 bales cotton.

From Karachi:—44 bags rice.

S S Skuld from Bangkok. Agents F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

From Bangkok:—18559 pieces teak scantling 4924 bundles teak scantling 411 bundles yang battens, 2 bundles raw silk 129 pieces yang squares, 453 pieces teak squares.

S S Wolhandel from Blyth Agents Turner Morrison and Co. Ld:—

From Blyth:—7307 tons coal.

WADIA GENERAL LIBRARY.

SAVE IT FROM EXTINCTION.

The Hon. Secretary of the N. M. Wadia General Library in a circular issued to members of the institution, after detailing the help received by it, proceeds:—

"Our income however, in the current year has not increased to such an extent that the expenses, which are fixed on the lowest scale possible, can be covered by the revenue. The result is that there will be a deficit of some Rs. 2,000 by the end of the year. And as things go at present it would be perfectly safe to assume that there will be a deficit, more or less, which will have to be met in the next, say, four or five years to come. The question of questions is—How to meet this deficit? How to keep the Library going when there is a loss in its working? The Committee have been exerting themselves to the utmost to find a solution of the difficulty but they do not see a way out. The situation is really serious. If funds are not forthcoming the Library will have to be closed. The matter will be brought up for consideration before the members at the Annual General Meeting on the 14th inst. and the memers will be asked to decide as to what should be done to keep the Liberary going."

PATHAN SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

POONA, Nov. 14.

The two Pathan Mahomedan recruits who were reported to have deserted from the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners Kirkee on 6th instant, and who are alleged three days later to have held up the station staff of Pimpri railway station by opening fire on them with service rifles have been arrested by a detachment of the Ahmednagar police. In the course of their search the police party came to hear that the two men were lying asleep in a house of a village about 50 miles from Dhond. They promptly surrounded the house and effected their arrest without much resistance on the part of the runaways. This morning the men were brought to Poona under escort.—A. P.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF PUNJAB COUNCI

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

Active canvassing is going on here for the forthcoming election of President of Punjab Legislative Council which will be held on December 3rd to fill up the vacancy consequent on the appointment of Sheikh Abdul Quadir as Minister of Education, the Punjab. So far there are four candidates all Mahomedans, including Chowdhuri Shahabuddin, President of the Lahore Municipality. The Hindu and Sikh parties have not announced the names of their nominees, but it is understood that they will put up their candidates at the eleventh hour.—A. P.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS SCIENTIFIC CURE.

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Ænasthetic, Para or mixed, and due to any origin promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those of fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set. Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada:—I am cured by yours alone.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—Used in two cases found and good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A. T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR & MIHIJAM. *Tel; Add;* "CHEMIST," Bhagalpur. Also from THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY.

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY

DEMAND ONLY

MORINAGA "MILK CARAMEL" A SPECIALITY

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STOCKISTS:

Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN NAZARALLI & COMPANY.

115, BAJIPALA LANE, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd

OUR GRAND NEW AND GREATLY ENLARGED CATALOGUE IS NOW READY
SENT GRATIS TO ANY ADDRESS
West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
373 HORNBY ROAD
FORT. BOMBAY

Health

WE are distributing free a booklet which gives most interesting scientific advice on the conservation of health. It contains much valuable information for mothers and expectant mothers on how to bring up strong, healthy children; gives proper feeding charts for infants of various ages and ends with a number of splendid recipes for preparing many delicious dishes with nature's wonderful health food—Quaker Oats.

For your own convenience and for that of every member of your family, we advise you to have this booklet in your home and to study it carefully. We will gladly send you a copy upon request.

Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (INDIA), LTD. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon

448

Quaker Oats

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 14.

To-day Reuter reported 5 points lower to 6 points up in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 10 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 13th inst. as under:—

"Strong spot situation. Favour higher market."

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened almost unchanged at Rs. 387 1/2 for fully good M.G. Broach April/May and declining to Rs. 386 1/2 steadily advanced to Rs. 389 1/2 on shroffs buying. On Commission and Japanese Houses selling the market declined to Rs. 386 1/2 and closed at Rs. 387. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 388 1/2 and going down to Rs. 387 1/4 closed at Rs. 387 1/2. Exporters were free sellers for Oomra January whilst prominent shroffs were buyers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 371 and advanced to Rs. 373 on shroffs and general buying. On one Japanese firm and general selling the market gave way to Rs. 369 and closed at Rs. 369 1/2. Oomra March opened at Rs. 368 and advancing to Rs. 370 eased to Rs. 366 1/4 on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 366 1/2. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 316 and Rs. 317 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a moderate demand for new cotton from shippers.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Fully Good Broach April-May	387½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.Jan.	316½
Fully Good Bengal March	317½
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan.	369¾
Fine Oomra March	366½

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 14.

	Ready.	December
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	340	352
Bengal F.G.M.G.	330	327
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	340	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	330	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	420
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	360	397
Nagpur Fine M.G.	360	399
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	399
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	350	399
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Ampoti Fine M. G.	330	385
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330	385
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	.....	375
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	310	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	420	410
Broach Fine M.G.	410	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	370
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	355
Dharwar S.G.	380/400	.....
Coompta M.G.	390	.....
Westerns M.G.	360/370	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	380	.....
Cambodia M.G.	420/430	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th November, 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	10,352
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,106
Linseed	1,442
Rape, etc.	15
Gingellyseed	4,024
Poppyseed	254
Groundnuts	8,191
Castorseed	2,459
Rice	14,732
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	4,012
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,640
Juwar	1,308
Masur	577
Barley	1,650
Bajri	3,671
	Tons.
Coal	1,190

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Jute.—Albion 460, Alliance 522, Anglo-India 400xD, Auckland 247-45, Barnagore 159, Bally 180, Belvedere 440, Budge-Budge 415, Caledonian 510, Chapdani 185, Clive 38/6, Craig 5/4, Cheviot 230, Dalhousie 385-82xD, Delta 435, Empire 48, Fort Gloster 870, Fort William 324-22xD, Gondalpara 820, Gourepore 720, Hukumchand 10/4, Hooghly 67/8, Howrah 35/6xD, Kamarhatty 552.50 Kankanarrah 458.50, Kelvin 745, Kinnison 1010, Lansdowne 278, Lawrence 640-35/4, Lothian 345, Naihati 460, New Central 520, Northbrook 54, Orient 175, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 62/8, Standard 410, Union 620, Waverly 7, Hessian 21/2.

Cotton.—Dunbar 175, Keshavram Cotton 8/8.

Remarks.—Market easier.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,640	23,534	2,972
Central India	1,408	14,621	293
Barsi and Nagar	510	4,056	3,700
Hyderabad-Gaorani	44	622	524
Berar	1,710	9,411	5,911
Central Provinces	186	2,411	1,927
Total Oomras	5,935	54,677	14,857
Dholera	2,150	14,449	1,864
N.-W. Provinces	1,900	31,349	6,915
Rajputana	394	4,073	320
Sind-Punjab	819	15,302	5,569
Broach	..	1	962
Coompta & Dharwar	..	11,879	5,426
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,744	4,788
Cocanada	..	1,439	801
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	8,341	3,684
Persian	..	1,041	623
American	..	136	1,139
Egyptian and African	1	21,275	16,060
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	10	3,215
Total	10,352	1,67,318	68,093

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 12th Nov. This year.	Last year
Europe	607	71,582	37,607
Japan & China	5,587	62,706	1,19,041
Coast Ports	..	4,084	5,334
Upcountry by Rail	..	2,025	3,519
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	10,85	13,578
Total	6,194	1,50,657	1,73,059

COTTON.

Liverpool Nov 14.

Total day's sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.

Total day's sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.

Universal Standard 10.61 quiet.

Egyptian P.G.F. Sakellaridis 20.60.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

December	10.35+.08
January	10.35+.05
March	10.42+.05
May	10.42+.02
July	10.38+.06

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

January	17.85+.15
March	17.90+.20
May	17.90+.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

November	18.72+.37
December	18.40+.40
January	18.10+.40
February	18.10+.40
March	18.10+.40
April	18.10+.40
May	18.15+.45
June	18.15+.45
July	18.20+.50
August	18.20+.20
September	18.20+.50
October	18.40+.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

November	10.32+.12
December	10.37+.10
January	10.40+.10
February	10.39+.08
March	10.46+.09
April	10.45+.08
May	10.47+.07
June	10.41+.08
July	10.40+.08
August	10.34+.07
September	10.27+.05
October	10.20+.05
November	10.16+.05

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON. ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Nov 14.

Scinde, Good,	7.75
Scinde, Fully Good	8.15
Scinde, Fine,	8.55
Bengal, Good	7.85
Bengal Fully Good	8.25
Bengal, Fine	8.65
Oomra, Good,	8.45
Oomra "Fully Good	8.85
Oomra, Fine	9.25
Broach, Good,	8.95
Broach, "Fully Good"	9.35
Broach Fine,	9.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov 14.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 77,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 16,000.

Day's Exports to Continent 16,000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	20.00+.26
March	19.15+.28
May	19.90+.15
July	19.28+.18
Spot Cotton at New York	21.15+.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.30+.35

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

January	19.90+.29
March	19.64+.28

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 1/8.

Demand Bills 4.84.37.

Silver Commercial Bars—

Foreign Mined 69 1/4.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 14.

Futures at New York.—

January	20.00+.26
March	20.15+.28
May	19.90+.25
July	19.28+.18

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	10.40+.10
March	10.46+.09
May	10.47+.07
July	10.40+.08

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 14.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,582,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	334,000
East Indian Visible Supply	106,000
American Visible Supply	4,591,000
Other Visible Supply	341,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian Sales	700
East Indian Stock	21,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,600
East Indian Imports	2,000
American Afloat	284,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	393,000
Taking of the World's Spinners of American Cotton	491,000

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 14.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb sellers 50/-.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 52.

Tone:—Firm and dearer. Quieter on increased crop report.

Australian Dec/Jan. buyers 53/6.

Choice White Karachi Oct/Nov. nominal 53/-.

Egyptian P.G.F. Sakellaridis 20.60.

Tone:—Firm and dearer. Quieter on increased crop report.

Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,395,000 quarter.

Baril 62½ lbs. Nov. paid 53/3.

SEEDS.

London, Nov 14.

Linseed Aregntine (La Plata) £18 1/4 N/D sellers 18 3/8 J/F sellers.

Slow easier on large estimates sellers cheaper. Buyers considerably under yesterday especially new crop.

Cottonseed Bombay £ 7 5/8 N/D quoted.

Casiorseed Bombay £ 19 1/8 N/D sellers firmly has quiet.

Linseed Bombay £21 1/8 N/D nominal.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20 1/8 N/D sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 5/8 N/D sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gazerat per ton £20 5/8 N/D unquote.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £19 7/8 N/D quoted.

Tone of rapeseed:—Firmly held, little doing.

Rapeseed Toria 20 5/8 Nov. shipment to Rotterdams paid.

Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/4 N./D.

LINSEED AND WHEAT CROP.

Buenos Aires Nov 14.

Official Preliminary Crop Estimate:—

Linseed 1,900,000 tons last year 1,145,000 tons.

Wheat 6,400,000 tons. Last year 5,202,000 tons.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 14.

Fine White Java C. F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 14/9.

Fine White Java C. F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 14/3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/March sellers 14/11½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 15/0½.

Tone:—Firm—Moderate business.

METALS.

London, Nov. 14.

	£
English best Selected Copper	65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	61 3/4
Copper Braziers	79
Yellow Metal	70 1/2
Hard Speter	33 3/8
Corrugated Sheets	16 5/8

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 14.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 45 1/2 D/J nominal.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 51 Nov. paid sellers firm on American buying good business.

Robbed Smoked Sheets 50 1/2 Nov paid buyers.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 14.

Karachi Barley Oct/Nov. nominal 36/-.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov 14.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32

Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.

Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 805.

Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A Frcs.935

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 920.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 115

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 111

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 160 1/2.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¾.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.84-3/4.

London—Paris Frcs. 119.15.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.

London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.

London—Rome Liras 119.

London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange was a steady Market.

London, Nov. 14.

Tele. Transfers steady £1/6 3/16

Bar Gold steady 4.4.11 1/2

Bar Silver Spot quiet 32 1/8

London, Nov. 14.

Exchange Belgium	106.85
Exchange Athens	365.00
Cuban Sugar Oct/Nov. Value	11/6

London, Nov 14.

Warsaw 30.50.

Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. 120.35

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4

Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8

Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

Interest day to day loans 2 5/8 yesterday 3 1/4.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/8. Yesterday 3 1/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 14.

	£
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	86 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	93
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47	100 1/8
Conversion Loan	75 3/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent	104 1/2
Consols 2½ per cent.	55 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	51
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan)	67 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 per cent	57 5/8

The previous market was unchanged.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

3 Months 3-15/16 per cent.

6 Months 4-1/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

Money Call 1½ per cent.

1 month 2 per cent.

3 months 3½ per cent.

6 months 4½ per cent.

Bank of Imperial rate 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market: Unchanged.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/9.

Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/5/0.

National Bank Bar Gold 21/6/9.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/2/9.

Bar gold forward. Rs. 21/2/9.

Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/3/3.

Bar silver ready, Rs. 72/2.

Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 72

Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71/9

London, Nov. 13.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.

Silver ready d. 32-3.

Silver forward d. 32-0.

TONE OF SILVER:—

Dull. China sold.

HIGH COURT REJECTS GOVT. PETITION

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

At the Lahore High Court, Mr Justice Martineau rejected petition filed by Government against the order of Mr. Disney, First Class Magistrate, who admitted on record certain matters connected with the life of Prophet Mahomed while trying the Rangila Rasul case which created a sensation in Lahore some time back. Counsel for the Crown urged that the order of the Magistrate was against law, and Government petitioned the High Court that the order be set aside and all irrelevant matter admitted in pursuance of that order be expunged. His Lordship held that not only was the truth relevant but even the belief of the accused that the allegations were true was relevant, and dismissed the petition.—A. P.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	[Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a.
Bank of India	50	3	67
Baroda	50	4	73 4
Central Co-operative	50	7 3/8	50
Central	25	1¼	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77
Imperial	500	40	1435
Imperial Contributory	¼125	10	365
Union	7½	..	2 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	7 8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	31 14
Indian Cement O.	350	..	28 0
Katni Cement O.	100	..	30
Katni Cement D.	40	..	97 8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	51
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	107 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	77
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	84
Sind iLaght	100	6 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	626 4 +D
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	52 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	205
Scindia Steam	30		6 12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	477 8
Andhra Valley P.	1000	..	795
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	832 8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	890
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74
Surat Electricity	100	..	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	310
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	480
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	475
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215 xD
New Berar	500	80	840
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	610
New Prince of Wales	500	61	800
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630 +D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	100
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	7
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	385
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	96 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100		5 7
	Sh. 8	..	
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		170
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	300
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	86
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	20 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	36 14
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	10 4
Thacker	50	..	150
Telephone	50	1	16
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500
Jupiter	15	..	4 4
New India	25	1-0	11 4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	760
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	363—12
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	858
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	802 8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	335
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20
Century	100	20	385
Central India O.	100	16	443 12
Centrl India P.	500	5 p.c.	395
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	98 12
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	188 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	565
Diamond O.	100	..	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0—13—6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	230
Edward Sassoon	200	..	112 8
Elphinstone O.	100	..	21
Emperor Edward	500	..	275
Fazulbhoy	250	25	823 12
Finlay	100	20	127 8
Framjee Pwetit	1000	..	550
Globe	100	..	42 8
Gokak	100	7	105
Gold Mohur	100	..	14
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1060
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	193 2
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	366 4
Indian Woollen	50	..	2
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	70
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	900
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4700 +D
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	20
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	92 8
Madras United	250	15	425
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2225
Mathradas	100	..	90
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	95
Moraiee Goculdas	1,000	60	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	215
New Great Eastern	200	10y	260
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	427 8
Pheonix	100	15	410
Planet	100	..	10
Premier	100	..	44 06
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460
Sholapur	1,000	1200	8900
Simplex	250	..	126 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50
Standard	500	100	1200
Swadeshi	100	18	438 12
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	57 8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1725
Vishnu P.	500	35	525
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 14,

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	363-12X
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	..	803-12	808-12	801-4	802-8	
Century	..	..	..	386-4	391-4	385 385
Central India	..	..	..	..	..	443-12
Colaba Land	..	..	..	..	..	98-12
Orescent	..	..	..	..	..	188-12
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..	..	112-8
Fazulbhoy	..	825-8	32-8	823-12	823-12	
Finlay	..	..	..	..	..	127-8
Globe	..	..	..	..	..	42-8
Gokak	..	..	..	..	..	106
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	..	193-2
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	..	..	367-8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	..	870-12
Madhowjee	..	..	..	..	..	95
Mathuradas	..	..	..	..	..	90
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	..	..	95
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	110
New Great	..	..	263-12	265	260	260
Pabaney	..	..	..	..	..	232-8
Pearl	..	..	426-4	430	426-4	427-8
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	..	410
Simplex	..	..	128-12	130	126-4	126-4
Swadeshi	..	..	..	..	..	438-12
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	..	60

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	..	..	102-8
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	..	..	90
,, Tram Co., Ord	..	..	..	..	..	93-12
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	..	..	712
Indian Cement	..	..	..	..	..	28
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	..	31-12
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	..	30
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	..	..	50-8
Tata Hydro	..	..	832-8	836-4	830	831-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	..	..	..	..	10-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.						36-14

SHARES.

London, Nov. 14.

Hongkong Bank	...130 1/2
Chartered Bank	£19 3/4
National Bank	£40 1/2
P. and O. Bank	9 11/16
Eastern Bank	£6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/10

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/4

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/8

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/12

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/11

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 99/11

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/11

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/6

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/7

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/6

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2

6½ per cent. B'bay. Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/14

4 per cent. Rs. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Steady with good buying enquiry.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA Nov. 12.

Bihar and Orissa 10th November 1925:—There was practically no rain in the province. Harvesting of early winter paddy and pressing of sugar cane are going on in some districts. Preparations of fields and sowing of rabi crops are in progress. Condition of standing crops is reported to be fair to good except in Dinapur sub-division of Patna and in flooded areas of Balasore. Price of common rice has risen in five districts, fallen in three and remained stationary in remainder. Average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 6.63 seers a rupee against 6.68 seers last week and that of maize 12.42 seers against 12.17 seers last week. Supply of fodder and water is deported to be generally sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. 675 persons received gratuitous relief in Puri. Conditions of standing crops in feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

Depression near the Diamond Islands and the through of low pressure off the Konkan have disappeared. Northeast monsoon has given local rainfall in South Madras, Tinnevelly reporting five inches. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast.—Few falls in south Rajputana.—A. P.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

DR. KANGA'S XI VS. ISLAM GYM.

DR. KANGA'S IX WIN EASILY

Moderate batting throughout the team accounted for a fair score by the Islam Gym. when playing against Dr. Hanga's XI on the Parsi Gymkhana ground. 164 runs are not too many for the time of the year, but when one looks down the list of players the quality of consistency to a moderate degree—is evident. Syed Mahomed Shah (not out) and Gulam Mahomed were the most successful batsmen. The former has still to complete his innings and he has two of his colleagues to "give him

The match between Dr. Kanga's XI and the Islam Gym. was continued on Sunday when the remaining Muslim batsmen collected another 28 runs before the side was dismissed, Syed Mahomed the batsman who had played so well on Saturday did not survive long as Vajifdar bowled him after he had added another eleven runs to his overnight score. H. Contractor and B. K. Kalapesi opened the Parsi innings but the former fell a victim to Gulam early and his colleague followed him out soon after. Colah began confidently and when eventually joined by J. Elchidana took part in a profitable partnership. He hit freely all round the wicket and was decidedly unlucky to be run out at 88. His partner who was more cautious survived to pass the century. The tail wagged vigorously and the three last bats added a fair number of runs to the total which stood at 322 when the last wicket fell. The scores were:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

J C Jani c Elchidana b Vajifdar ...	4
J Shakoor c Maneckshah b Taraporewala	20
M E Sheikh b Taraporewalla	10
H Masih c Elchidana b Vajifdar ...	8
S G Rasool c Kalapesi b Taraporewala	14
Gulam Mahomed b Vajifdar	30
Syed Mahomed Shah b Vajifdar ...	57
A G Khan not out	18
P B Erfani b Taraporewala	0
j Extras	13
Total	192

Bowling:

Taraporewalla 6 for 91.
Vajifdar 4 for 52.

DR. KANGA'S XI.

B K Kalapesi c Jani b Rasool ...	3
H Contractor b Gulam Mahomed ...	9
S H Colah run out	88
S Gandhi c Syed b Gulam Md. ...	10
H J Vajifdar run out	3
J Elchidana b Rasool	104
D K Kapadia c Jani b Rasool	2
J Havewalla c Contractor b Gulam Mahomed	0
M Maneckshah c Contractor b Sheikh	36
N Marshall run out	17
F Taraporewala not out	26
Extras	24
Total	322

Bowling: Rasool 3 for 93, Gulam Mahomed 3 for 81, Sheikh 1 for 39.

HINDU GYM. AND BOMBAY GYM. DRAW.

The Bombay Gym. were able to make a draw of their two day fixture with the Hindu Gymkhana mainly through the splendid display of Harrison who scored 77 not out in the second innings. V. P. Mehta and Godambe, the overnight batsmen did not survive long, nor did D. B. Deodhar have any luck. Pardeshi and Pupala stopped the rot and runs came more freely. Jai and Swami contributed their mite but still 180 runs did not form a score which was a credit to such a strong batting side as the Hindu Gymkhana possesses. Both Travers and Harrison bowled consistently. The Bombay Gym. began their second innings a little after the lunch interval in tame fashion. The first four batsmen being dismissed for next to nothing Harrison however played stirling cricket and carried his bat for 77. The only other bat to give him much support was Patrie who was responsible for 42. The side declared at 149 for 8 wickets and the Hindus began at about 5 p.m. to wipe out the deficit. It was a race against time and Jai and Deodhar strove hard to get ahead, but they fell short by nine runs.

The scores were:—

BOMBAY GYM.—1st Innings.

Milne 11, Lucas 0, Cullen 4 Radcliffe 0, Harrison 20, Travers 48, French 2, Hamilton 1, Patrie 4 Lloyd 7 not out); Compton 8 Extras 10. Total 115.

2nd Innings.

Milne 1, Lucas 4, Cullen 0, Radcliffe 1, Harrison 77 (not out) Travers 2, French 0, Hamilton 12, Petrie 42, Lloyd, Compton did not bat, Extras 10. Total (for 8 wkts) 149.

Bowling: Chandarana 4 for 39, Kagal 1 for 18, Hansraj 1 for 58, Godambe 1 for 6.

HINDU GYM.

1st Innings.

Mehta 20, Chandarana 3 Kagal 0, Godambe 13, D. B. Deodhar 6, Hansraj 0, Pardeshi 28, Pupala 53, Jai 25, Swami (not out) 10, Shete 6, Extras 16 Total 180.

Bowling: Harrison 4 for 54 Travers 4 for 52, Cullen 2 for 16

2nd Innings.

Jai not out	46
Deodhar not out	28
Extras	2
Total (for 0 wkts)	76

RACING NUMEROLOGY.

A Standard Book of the SCIENCE OF NUMBERS applied to Horse Racing. Workable in any part of the World, having no connection with TIME. COLOUR or SOUND. Knowledge of ASTROLOGY not required. Fluke chances available besides Favourites. Can find ONE or TWO Horses in EACH RACE. Price Rs. 10. Apply to:—The Author, RACING NUMEROLOGY, Post Box No. 997, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

DELHI, Nov. 14.

In the second match of the All-India Cricket Tournament which commenced here to-day, the Indian Gymkhana Cricket Club playing first made a score of 132 to which their opponents, the Rajputana Cricket Club replied with a total of 67. The match will be continued to-morrow.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA SCINDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

GWALIOR, Nov. 14.

The Secretary of the Gwalior Sports Association requests all teams intending to participate in the forthcoming All-India Scindia Cricket tournament to notify the Association by the 20th November whether Christmas or first week of January will suit them for the purposes of holding the tournament.—A. P.

INDIA IN INTERNATIONAL TENNIS MATCHES.

QUESTION OF EXPENSES

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

A meeting of the Council of the All India Lawn Tennis Association will be held at Delhi on 22nd November when it is understood the main item for discussion will be the scale of expenses which the Association will be prepared to allow in future for players who accept the invitation to represent India in international matches abroad. It is further understood that Col. Roe intends moving a resolution to the effect that expenses shall be limited to the first class return fare, hotel bill and ten shillings a day out of pocket expenses.—A.P.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 6, Bury 1.
Aston Villa three Huddersfield 0.
Bolton 5, Manchester City 1.
Burnley 1, Sheffield United 1.
Leeds United 1, Cardiff 0.
Leicester 4, Sunderland 1.
Liverpool 2, West Brownwich 0.
Manchester United 3, Birmingham 1.
Newcastle 3, Tottenham 1.
Notts County 0, Everton3.
WestHam 2, Blackburn 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Fulham 1, Derby County 1.
Middlesborough 5, Barnsley 0.
Oldham 1, Southampton 0.
Portsmouth 3, Clapton Orient 2.
Preston 4, Port Vale 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 4, Darlington 0.
South Shields 1, Bradford City 3.
Stockport 3, Nottingham Forest 0.
Stoke 1, Blackpool 3.
Swansea 2, Hull 0.
Wolverhampton 0, Chelsea 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Bournemouth 3 Brentford 2.
Bristol Rovers 1, Northampton 2.
Charlton 1, Crystal Palace 1.
Exeter 2, Brighton 4.
Gillingham 0, Bristol City 1.
Luton 3, Norwich 2.
Merthyr 1, Plymouth 1.
Newport 1, Southend 0.
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Millwall 1. (when match was abandoned on account of fog five minutes after interval).
Reading 4, Watford 1.
Swindon 2, Aberdare 1.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington 3, Lincoln 1.
Bradford 1, Ashington 0.
Chesterfield 3, Barrow 1.
Durham 3, Southport 2.
Grimsby 1, Wigan 1.
Halifax 1, Crewe 0.
Hartlepools 2, Doncaster 1.
Rochdale 1, Wrexham 2.
Rotherham 1, New Brighton 0.
Tranmere 2, Conventry 1.
Walsall 0, Nelson 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrieonians 4, Dundee 1.
Clydebank 2, Falkirk 3.
Dundee 2 Aberdeen 0
Hamilton 11 Hibernians 0
Hearts 3 Motherwell 1
Morton 2 Queen's Park 0
Partick 2 Kilmarnock 4
Raith Rovers 1 Celtic 2
Rangers three Cowdenbeath 0
St. Johnstone 1 St. Mirren 0

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:

Cambridge University 30, Blackheath 6; Guy's Hospital 14, Coventry 6; Richmond 16, Harlequins 0; Portsmouth Services 32, London Scottish 10; Old Allenynians 3, Old Leysians 3; Bristol 14, Rosslyn Park 5; St. Barts Hospital 15, Portsmouth Services 5; Bath 12, Plymouth 9;; Gloucester 0, Devonport Services 9; Swansea 17, Leicester 3; Llanelly 12, Aberavon3; Cardiff 5; Newport 3; Neath 23, Cross Keys 3; Bridgenda 3, Pontypool 3; Watsonians 29, Edinburgh University 3; Heritonians 11, Stewartonians 9; London Welsh 30, Ox-Cam Welsh 14.

The match between the Glasgow nUiversity and the Glasgow High School was scratched and that between the Hillheadians and the Royal High School was postponed on account of frost.

COUNTY CHAMPION MATCHES

In county championship, Yorkshire beat Northumberland by 11 points to six at Hull. The match between Lancashire and Cumberland was postponed owing to frost.—Reuter's Special.

LIVERPOOL CUP RACE.

VICTORY FOR DOUZELON.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The race for the Liverpool Cup resulted as follows:—

DONZELON (100 to 6 against	1
AMETHYSTINE (9 to 1 against)	2
SPARUS (15 to 2 against)	3

Seventeen ran. Won by neck. Length separated the second and third.—Reuter.

BYCULLA BRIDGE MOSQUE.

MUSLIM PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED DESECRATION.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, Anjuman Ziaul-Islam, Anjuman Islamia, Bombay, a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held yesterday (Sunday), at the Byculla Bridge mosque to protest against a part of the same mosque being demolished for the extension of Parel Road. Maulvi Qamar Ahmad, Editor of the "Daily Khilafat" presided. In the beginning the president explained the object of the meeting and said that they were there simply to explain to the Municipal Corporation and to the Bombay Port Trust that according to *Shariat* no part of a mosque can be utilised in any of the objects other than those specified for the mosques.

Maulana Syed Azizur-Rahman then explained the religious law to the audience. A resolution protesting against the acquisition of a portion of the Mosque for road extension was moved by Maulvi Abdur-Rauf and after it was seconded by Syed Fida Husain the same was carried unanimously.

Another resolution thanking Mr. Sahasrabudhe, member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, was also passed, as it was through his resolution that the Mussalmans of Bombay come to know of this proposed desecration.

The meeting which was very largely attended by the audience standing even outside for want of space, ended after prayers for the safety of the mosque and prosperity of the Islamic world as well as victory to the Mojahids of Rief and Syria.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha has left Patna for Allahabad from where he proceeds to Delhi on the 15th instant to attend the conference of Finance Members.

His Excellency the Viceroy will hold a levee at Government House, Calcutta on Friday December 18th.

Calcutta Nov. 12.—Sir Harry Brittain arrived to stay with His Excellency the Viceroy at Belvedere. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major Harvey and Captain Dawson left Belvedere.

Calcutta, November 13th:—The following had the honour of lunching at Belvedere:—The Revd. P. B. Clayton.

Allahabad, November 13:—H. E. Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief, arrived here to-day on a short visit of inspection of various units, arsenal and offices here.

The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad, Home Member, U. P., has arrived at Allahabad.—

His Excelency the Viceroy paid a visit to the Victoria Memorial, on Saturday.

Nagpur.—Sir Maneckjee and Lady Dadabhoy were 'At Home' to meet His Excellency and Lady Butler on Saturday evening in the Kasturchand pavilion. About 1,000 guests attended the party.

A Ganeshkhind wire says:—"Lady Wilson attended the Girl Guides' Sports on Saturday."

Gandhi is to tour in Dholka Taluka on 28th and 29th instant and to perform the Convocation ceremony of the Gujrat Vidyapith on 5th December.—A. P.

Sir Willoughby Carey, and Mr. J. Lay dined at Belvedere, the 14th instant.

week.

PATHE CINEMA.

When "The Price She Paid" opened at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night there was a large audience to see just what had been done with David Graham Phillips' story of modern marriage.

Those who had come to see an old friend in Alma Rubens were not disappointed. Her work was superb in every respect. There were many situations which called for the greatest finesse and Miss Rubens was equal to them. The reviewer has no hesitancy in saying that there are few people among the ranks of screen actresses who could have done justice to the role. Miss Rubens shared the honours of the success with Frank Mayo. This sterling actor's ability plays a great part in the success of any picture and also in the success of the actress playing the lead.

Paris.—"Le Journal" says the American Government has submitted more favourable terms for the settlement of the debt and the French Government will send another mission to Washington.—Reuter.

STUDENTS AND CITIZENSHIP.

MR. B. J. DESAI'S LECTURE.

A public lecture on "Students and Citizenship" was delivered by Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate, on Saturday evening at the Byculla Branch Y.M.C.A. Sir Norman Macleod, Kt., presided.

In course of his lecture Mr. Desai said one great characteristic of a student is he always looks forward and not backward. In fact, to be able to look forward on life with faith and courage is to be young. Though political element from citizenship cannot be eliminated it would be a very narrow ideal if it was entirely political. The idea of citizenship which a student should conceive is the relation in which he will stand to the rest of his fellow-beings when he grows. It is a duty which he owes to himself as a single factor of the society to contribute to its evolution. Before a student enters upon a period of responsibility he should prepare for it. As a student he is not called upon to act upon his convictions. His is a period where there is far greater elasticity, fair play and justice. An active citizen may not arrive at an ideal judgment but the student can see all the points of view on the burning questions of the day which confront the leaders and thus contribute to their solution without shouldering the responsibility. This is a great advantage he has over a citizen. An active citizen enjoys neither the opportunities nor the necessary detachment. A student's life is a period of preparation and he should not, therefore, enter into actual political or social conflicts. While it is far better for an active citizen to make mistakes than to do nothing, a student can never be cautious in postponing judgments. He should be immune from shouldering the actual responsibilities for otherwise the active citizen may transfer his duty to him and the student may lose the opportunity for preparation.

Russel has said that when you begin to grow reminiscent it is the beginning of the decline of man's progress. This is a great advantage which a student enjoys because he can look forward and his ideals are not torn by difficulties which an active citizen experiences.

One of the most important things which a student should do is the annihilation of what Blackie calls *nil admirie* spirit. This is the result of developing hastily a critical mind. If legitimate, criticism is good, but it has always the danger of leading a student to consider himself superior to others. He should therefore criticize himself and assimilate what good there is in others. He thus builds up a better and a manlier man. The next great quality which a student should cultivate is the sense of wonder. It is akin to admiration and keeps you from lapsing into a morbid point of view. "From my personal experience", Mr. Desai remarked, "after doing a full day's work this sense of wonder is an unfailing source of joy and inspiration. Where would be the appreciation of beauty art and spirit if there was no sense of wonder."

A student's point of view should be broader, larger and more hopeful. Though physical, moral and intellectual inequalities must exist a student should try to mitigate the difficulties of the struggle for existence so that his glorious body and a righteous conscience which God had given him may be used for a fitting purpose.

Sir Norman in his closing remarks said in the impetuosity of youth a student is apt to think that he knows everything of a subject as soon as it is mentioned. We are in the midst of a heated controversy about Exchange As students you must listen to all the partisans and form tentative judgments which may be altered when they grow older. The question of citizenship can be summed up as duty to yourself and duty to others. The Y.M.C.A. is always ready and willing to help the young men and students.

A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

ALLEGED FORGING OF PASSPORT.

The Bombay City Police have arrested one more man in connection with the case of cheating and forging of passports in which Gangaram Mayadas was charged on Thursday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur. Kundanmal, the clerk of the accused was arrested on Thursday night and placed before Mr. Dastur. His Worship released the accused on bail of Rs. 500 and postponed the case till the 21st instant

ALLEGED THEFT OF TIME-PIECE

On Friday morning, a complaint was lodged with the Bombay City Police by Mr. F. W. Jackson, Manager of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. that two soldiers had committed theft of a time-piece valued at Rs. 1/15 from the show-room. The police made enquiries and arrested A. C. Payne and W. English and placed them before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Jackson identified the time-piece produced in the Court as the property of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. The accused were remanded pending further enquiry.

PALMING OFF A OF GOLD WATCH.

Shaikh Ahmed a stranger to Bombay was waiting for a tram car at Pydhownie on Thursday morning when a man with a watch in hand approached him and offered it for sale saying it was a gold one and as he needed money urgently he was forced to sell it. When they were bargaining another man named Burra Khan approached them and offered Rs. 10 for the watch which was subsequently raised to Rs. 12. Shaikh Ahmed was tempted to buy the watch and he offered Rs. 15 whereupon Burra Khan raised the price to Rs. 20. After some huckstering Shaikh Ahmed bought the watch for Rs. 23 but later on finding it a gilded watch reported to the police who arrested Burra Khan and placed him before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court. He was convicted on evidence and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The original seller is still at large.

DEATH FROM TUMOUR BURST.

Gopikabai Purshotam Nayak, a Hindu woman aged 40 years was admitted in Cama Hospital on the 9th instant suffering from tumour in the stomach. On examination the hospital authorities thought it necessary to operate Gopikabai and she was accordingly informed. On Thursday at 10 a.m. she suddenly jumped from the Surgical hall of the hospital on the first floor where she was detained and fell on the ground. She was removed back to the Surgical hall where it was found that her tumour in the stomach was burst. She died subsequently.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by a fall due to the rupture of the tumour.

COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NATIONALIST CANDIDATES.

The Jt. Hony. Secretaries of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board writes:—

"The following are the Nationalist Candidates for the coming Municipal elections of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board. Their present strength is only 50, but the Board have received more applications for candidature, which will be considered and announced later on:

A Ward:—Messrs. Mathuradas Trikumji, H F M Mamar, A A Peerbhoy P A Narielwalla and S N Punegar.

B Ward:—Messrs. Velji Lakhamsi, M M H J M Chotani, K K Master, B N Mehisheri, Shivdas Chapsey, H A Lalji, Veerchand Pannachand Shah, Drs. J V Vora and P H Mehisheri and the Hon. Mr. V J. Patel.

C Ward:—Messrs. Ranchhordas B. Gandhi, R M Bhav, M M Desai, B. T. Desai, Vithaldas D. Govindji, B N Motivala, G B Trivedi, L R Tairsee, Drs. M. B Velkar, S D Navalkar and A G Merchant, Miss B R Lotvala, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

D Ward:—Messrs. K F Nariman, J M Mehta, S N Gamadia, G I Patel, Dr. N D Savarkar and Mrs. A Gokhale.

E Ward:—Messrs H E H O Poonawalla, A H S Khatri, N H Belgaumwalla, V A. Desai, Motichand G Shah, S L Silam, C o Lakhia and S K Punala.

F Ward:—Messrs. Jivraj G Nensey, Pothan Joseph and N M Joshi.

G Ward:—Messrs. P G Sahasrabudhe, K K Vaidya, H O H Salehmohammed, I. S. Patel and Damodardas Haridas."

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee sends the following message to the Press:—

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, the Jamiat Hind and Anjuman Ziaul Islam a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. (after the Asr prayer) at the Byculla Mosque to protest against the Bombay Scheme of Improvement Trust to acquire a portion of the above mosque for the extension of Parel Road as it is tantamount to the violation of Islamic Law.

8TH GUJARATI LITERARY CONFERENCE.—The eighth session of the Gujarati Literary Conference (Sahitya Parishad) will be held in Bombay during the Easter Holidays in 1926.

A public meeting of the Gujarati citizens of Bombay was called on the 8th ultimo, when an influential Executive Committee with Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, as President, was appointed. The Gujarati residents of Bombay, it is hoped, will contribute handsomely to make the Conference a success. The membership fee of the Reception Committee is fixed at Rs. 10 which with any other contributions may be sent to the Secretaries, Eighth Gujarati Literary Conference, 10-14, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.

COLONISATION OF URAN BY PARSIS.—Under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal, a public meeting is to be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday next (the 21st inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in connection with the proposed scheme for the Colonisation of Uran by the Parsis. The following interesting programme is arranged for the occasion:—(1) Lecture by Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel on "The merits and demerits of the Uran Parsi Colony Scheme", (2) Exhibition of pictures of American garden cottages of the latest type, with the aid of magic lantern slides by Mr. Bahaman Sorabji Banaji, (3) Mr. Framroj Shroff, founder of the Parsi Music Institute, will regale the audience with the "Uran March" specially composed by him and also with the "Zoroastrian and Iran Marches," with the help of a Parsi orchestra. Mr. J. C. Abbott, Collector of Kolaba who has expressed his sympathy towards the movement, is likely to be present at the meeting.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

MONDAY, Nov. 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17.

Opening of New Cotton Depot, Mazagon, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

Passengers' Day observance, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 16 (Mon.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m
Nov. 17 (Tue.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m
Nov. 18 (Wed.)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m
Nov. 19 (Thu.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 20 (Fri.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 21 (Sat.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 22 (Sun.)	6h. 49m	6h. 0m.
Nov. 23 (Mon.)	6h. 50m	6h. 0m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PANNALAL.—Ranibai, daughter of Baba Bhagvanlal Pannalal and wife of Mr. Keshavlal Bhanubhai expired at her father's residence at the age of 18, on Sunday the 15th at 6 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—The Postmaster-General, Bombay, informs us: The transmission of messages for all places in India is now normal.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I., will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. H. Shaha on "Smallpox" to-day (Monday) in Kachhi Lohana Orphanage at Parel at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture will be delivered in Gujarati.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.—The Games Tournaments in chess, draughts and ping-pong will begin on Friday (20th inst.) The entries will close on Wednesday (18th inst.) The draws will take place on Wednesday (18th inst.) in the Hall of the Union at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" arrived London on Friday, the 13th inst.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from Bombay of 31st ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 13th inst. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

MANDVI DISTRICT C. C. & CONGRESS.—The election of the two Representatives of the Mandvi Ward for the Cawnpore Congress will be held on Sunday (the 22nd inst.) in the Mandvi District Congress Committee Hall from 12 to 6 p.m. The candidates for the election are requested to send their nomination letters on Friday (the 20th inst.) from 12 to 6 p.m. in the Mandvi Dist. Congress Committee Hall.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The 30th anniversary of the Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society will be celebrated at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), when short speeches on "Theosophy and the Theosophical Society" will be delivered in English and vernaculars by Dr. V. S. Trilokekar, Dr. P. V. Shikhre and Mr. F. J. Bilsa. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside. Members and their friends are earnestly invited to attend.

A WARNING.—The Lady Superior of Mount Mary's Convent writes warn the kind public that in case any subscription list goes about in aid of Mount Mary's Orphanage, Pandra, or for any other purpose connected with the Convent, not to subscribe towards the same, even though the list, letter etc., be signed by her and be recommended by the Diocesan Authorities, unless the person collecting the subscription be accompanied by any Sister of the above mentioned Institute.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MRS. NAIDU.—The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha writes:—In order to congratulate the first Indian woman president Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, a public meeting of the ladies has been arranged by the following institutions:—Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Hind Mahila Samaj, Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Hindu Ladies Social Club and we hope that other women institutions will consider their duty to participate and join us in the movement. Those institutions, which are desirous of taking part are requested to write before the 10th inst. to the Jt. Hon. Secy. Rashtriya Stree Sabha. 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar.

A K. B. S. RALLY IN BANDRA.—The Rally of the Knights and Handmaids of the Blessed Sacrament will be held this year at Bandra on Sunday (the 22nd inst.) The programme will practically be the same as last year's. The Right. Rev. Mgr. Olivera Xavier, Administrator of the Diocess of Damaun will preside at the Rally Meeting in the evening at which Mr. Joseph Baptista, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Fr. Hoogewerf and Professor F. Correira-Affonso will be the speakers. This meeting will be followed by a drama in 3 scenes by the young men and a musical tableux by the girls of St. Joseph Convent, Bandra.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1925.

BENGAL INTERNMENTS.

In the October-November season, the unknown warriors of the C. I. D. in Bengal are exceptionally busy, and this year while the public were observing the anniversary of the internments, the police claim to have discovered a number of bomb-cases. The coincidence has prompted the Indian press in Bengal to speak rather lightly of the exploits customary during the Calcutta domicile of the Viceroy and several of the members of his Council. The minions of the C. I. D. have a deadly scent for plots and anarchists and it is at fever-heat when the cold weather brings visitors to the East of India. They dogged the foot-steps of that well-known conspirator Mr. C. F. Andrews as he toured in Orissa. He went to investigate famine-conditions, but the C. I. D. knowing better, followed his track and furnished their reports to higher authority. They refuse to be hood-winked and their existence can only be justified by ample cases of detection. Say for once that subterranean plots are insignificant and they are out of commission, but at the year-end they produce accumulated evidence of their service, impressing the Government and puzzling the public. The Anglo-Indian press discusses the gravity of the crisis, applauds the police, cries for a free hand and charges politicians to take heed as they prepare their programme for the Congress. The Indian public on other hand have become so used to the alarums and excursions of the police, that the first comment privately made imputes strategic motives to the discoveries claimed. It is very unfortunate that the public are so prone to credit the C. I. D. with an abnormal capacity for fake-moves, but the blame of disrepute rests on the disclosures of the past. It was Sir Sankaran Nair, once in the inner counsels of the Government, who emphasised instances of exposure by the High Court. Lord Lytton was doubtless distressed by the indictment and after much thought told the world that the "truth will make them free." He quoted the instance of an acquitted prisoner who confided his guilt to His Excellency, but the parade of effete sentimentalism did not in the slightest degree affect the considered opinion of Sir Sankaran Nair. The gentleman whom the truth made free is now a protege of Government in the imperial service. If a true case can be obscured by fabrication, how dangerous must be the drift of perverted justice when the police are in panic? The course of alleged anarchical discoveries is so littered with failure and falsehood that the public have come to discredit sensational reports. The Government having given a writ of secrecy and condonation to the police by the use of the Ordinance and Regulation III, facts are screened from all disinterested scrutiny. The real anxiety for star-chamber methods is not that they are efficient but that failures and injustices will never be known. With nothing known, the police are able to parade their heroic efficiency. Give any police-posse autocratic power and they are bound to invent gruesome anarchism in default of genuine discovery.

At Dakshineswar, the police claim to have found bomb-factories. After the ambuscade, they allege that they discovered one live bomb and nine young men in one house, and to vindicate the plurality of their achievements, they scoured the whole of Calcutta, besieging houses and securing "documents". The production of one bomb by nine men is slow business, but those who disbelieve the report the police are in a position to defy, since no legal proofs are required for the publicity of fable and fact. "Forward" reflects local opinion in suggesting that the whole coup is dependent upon the agility and enterprise of the *agent provocateur*. He is a hideous type of character necessary for all types of irresponsible government. The line is lucrative, the perils are small, and in these days of unemployment it ought to shine as a prize-job with all the amenities of superior service and with the full immunity of pensioned security. Whether it is the work of the spy or the deed of the revolutionary, it is for the Government to establish. The nine malefactors are supposed to have produced one bomb, but they did more. In their premises, the police unearthed, may be to their surprises, one pistol and one revolver in addition to the solitary bomb. Thus bomb, pistol and revolver were just in sufficient, if only unitary, supply to permit the stunt of armaments accumulated over a wide range of lethal weapons. The nine young men who concentrated on three diverse weapons must have had a very conservative notion of the necessities of anarchical revolt in Bengal, but there they are under the Ordinance. There is no hope of the charges being legally tested; for therein lies the advantage to the police of Ordinances and Regulation which absolve them from the elementary duty of furnishing honest, substantiable evidence. As if to garnish the feat, the police raided houses with the leisure of plumbers, impressing the public of ominous possibilities but really carrying away "political literature". We all know what it means, and the C. I. D. have now to exploit the lodgment of one bomb, one pistol and one revolver—a very representative selection. Two or more of each series would have been more impressive; a promiscuous quantity would have been unanswerable.

Even under honest legal procedure the consequences of a revolver-discovery scored by the police are terrible. On 31st May the police in Allahabad claimed the detection of a revolver in a house standing in the name of Pundit Krishna Gopal Sharma. Just as the Kakori-vicissitudes are intelligible only on the fact that the accused are political suspects, the sequel of the Sharma-case can be followed only on the recognition that the supposed culprit was the Secretary of the Allahabad Congress Committee. Pundit Sharma was given 18 months because the police affirmed that they saw a revolver in a rubbish-heap located in a building distantly rented by the suspect. The High Court acquitted him because there was the ordinary process of the law; if a revolver had been lodged in the premises and the Bengal law had prevailed, he would have been arrested under an inexorable order by the police of indefinite captivity. The Allahabad police must have envied the license of their Bengal confreres, but normal law furnished justice inspite of all political and racial bias. The indictment of Sir Sankaran Nair stands, and the experience of trumpery stunts of anarchism is so common-place that the public look upon reports with sceptical indifferance. Men of course have to suffer, but so have Mr. Subash Bose and Mr. Anil Baran Ray and Mr. Satyendra Mitra. Why should they grudge it when Tilak and Gandhi and Das have tasted jail? It is all part of the day's toil. A Government prefers to be execrably selfish and autocratic and to stifle inconvenient developments they resort to the abrogation of law and equity. Statesmanship bids enquiry into the causes of discontent, but the bureaucracy cannot afford to face independent investigation or to court any confirmation of elementary facts. They empower the police to use the shackle, refusing a chance to the accused for establishing their innocence. The course is one of rotten state-craft and manifest immorality. No wonder Mr. Das said in prophetic fervour: "Heap ordinances upon ordinances; arrest one after another under Regulation III of 1818. You will find one day, by God's grace, that I was right and you, the whole of the British bureaucracy, were wrong". But ill-gotten power has to be kept by unscrupulous coercion, but the efficacy of coercion is short-lived, while the potency of well-principled statesmanship is enduring.

WHOSE WAS THE GUILT?

Of the nations of Europe who participated in the Great War, which one was it that could be said now, after a calmer survey on the part of historians of all the contributory causes of the catastrophe, to be most responsible for bringing it about? When hostilities were declared, it was asserted in the Allied Press that Germany was responsible. It is a common belief in France, even now, that the very fact that on the side of the Allies were ranged the greater number of European nations, proves that their opponents, the Central Powers, were in the wrong. When the War began, Richard Grelling, a Swiss, and Maxmilian Harden, a German, published violent attacks upon the Kaiser's Government, the first in his famous "J'Accuse,". the second in a series of incisive newspaper articles. The views of both were widely quoted in the Allied Press and influenced even American opinion in the direction of believing that Germany was wholly responsible. But during these post-war years there has issued literature from every continental country, in the form of diaries, conversations, or correspondence of several individuals who took an important part in their respective countries in leading Europe into the most disastrous armed conflict that her history has witnessed. The literature tends to prove that the responsibility for the War must be ascribed to the combination of French and Russitn diplomacy that worked incessantly from 1905 to 1914 to reduce German influence on the Continent. The publication of the "Orange Book" in 1914 by the Tsar's Government and the "Black Book" later by the French, instead of clearing the French and Russians of the charge of war-guilt only confirms the suspicion that they alone were responsible for it.

In the October issue of "Foreign Affairs" M. Raymond Poincare, the prime instigator of the Ruhr policy of post-war revenge against Germany, attempts to whitewash himself and his country of the responsibility for the War. He has even the temerity to assert that there was a desire in 1914 on the part of France to defend herself "against German aggression." During the War France was pictured as a helpless country attacked by savage Teutonic hordes. As M. Poincare himself says, "the power of a lie sometimes disheartens those who seek to defend and bear witness to the truth." And it is only now that "revisionist historians" in Europe are finding out how garbled the "Orange Book" of the Tsarist Government was, after a careful analysis of a group of documents called the Siebert collection which embodies the exchange of views between the London and St. Petersburg Foreign Ministries from 1908 to 1914. A similar collection of views between Paris and St. Petersburg was made by two different French authors, M. Laloy and M. Marchand. The latter prepared the "Livre Noir," the "Black Book," on a perusal of which Baron Serge Korff, who had no love for the Bolshevik, became convinced of the Franco-Russian guilt for the war. But Baron Korff remarks that in this book "we find new light thrown on the pre-war attitude of France strangely but constantly connected with one big name Poincare. Nobody else seems to have played any such prominent role in the building up and strengthening of the Franco-Russian alliance as Poincare, and besides with a very definite object—steady preparation for the coming conflict with Germany."

Years before the war M. Poincare had declared in an address to university students: "I would not see for my generation any reason to exist unless it were for the hope of recovering our lost provinces." In Izvolski, the Russian ambassador, he found a man whom he disliked personally, but who was an ideal comrade to lead to the "great solution," the reduction of German power to nullity in Europe. The Russian statesman wrote in 1913 to Sazonov, the Foreign Minister at St. Petersburg, that after an interview with M. Poincare, he was convinced "the French statesman is in every respect in accord with us, and considers the moment has finally arrived to realize the century-old aims of our traditional policy and thereby restore the European balance of power by the return of the stolen provinces of Alsace-Lorraine." It is interesting to note that the Soviet journal, "Izvestia," has in great bitterness to use the very words "restore the European balance of power" in commenting upon English success at the Locarno Conference. So much has the Russian outlook towards Germany changed from the days of Sazanov to the present Soviet regime. What was England doing, however, in those years immediately before the War, when France and Russia were busy with a definite objective against Germany? Sir Edward (now Lord) Grey was working for peace in 1912-13, but, as Professor William L. Langer, bibliographical editor of the very journal in which M. Poincare tries to absolve France from war-responsibility, points out, "it was Poincare's opposition that wrecked the agreement between England and Germany and it was Poincare who effected the naval agreement between England and Russia in 1914, after Isvolski had already brought about the Russo-French naval pact of 1912." It is now easy to understand how Count Westarp and his Nationalist group in German politics have all along been pointing out that Germany cannot be held responsible for the war. Even M. Poincare has to concede that the outbreak of the War must be sought in the events after the assassination of the Archduke. "I do not claim," he coolly asserts, "that Austria and Germany had a conscious thought-out intention of provoking a general war." It is, of course, quite evident that Germany miscalculated her war-strength and lost. But to non-European students of the world-struggle it does not quite appear, after the publication of recent war literature, that the Latin races with British support waged a purely altruistic fight for Liberty and Equality. We are, of course, quite sure they did not wage it for Fraternity.

Notes of the Day.

Britain, France and Syria.

The British Government has invited M. de Juvenel, the new Syrian High Commissioner, to London to discuss with Mr. Chamberlain and Col. Amery the situation in the Near East so far as it affects the British and the French mandates in Palestine and Syria respectively. Has this extraordinary step been prompted by the remembrance of the Iraq rising in 1920 and does it bespeak British support to France in her ruthless policy of suppressing the Arab movement for freedom? The recent speech of Mr. Baldwin showed that, far from sympathising with the people of Syria and exerting himself to secure the intervention of the League of Nations, he was inclined to belittle the French crime against humanity and overlook her attempt to overcome in the O'Dwyerian and Dyerian manner, the "difficulties" she is facing to-day in Syria in realising her imperialistic aims. The attitude of the British Government is not surprising though it is hardly commendable. But if British statesmen imagine that the events in Syria will not have their repercussion in British mandated countries, a rude awakening awaits them.

Return of Sanity.

The report of the public meeting held in Lucknow and addressed by the Ali Brothers shows a welcome return of sanity as far as the rowdy elements in that city are concerned. In the course of his speech Maulana Shaukat Ali warned the audience that unremitting efforts were being made by the opponents of Islam to disorganise the Indian Muslims and to discredit the Central Khilafat Committee. It is singularly unfortunate that a section of Indian Muslims has succumbed to this propaganda of misrepresentation and hatred. That it has so succumbed is due as much to its ignorance as to the mischievous activities of Sheriffian propagandists and certain self-seeking individuals. Events, however, as Maulana Mohamed Ali showed at the Lucknow meeting, have fully justified the attitude of the Central Khilafat Committee and a striking testimony to the right policy followed by that Committee was given by Maulana Hasrat Mohani who, with characteristic courage, confessed his error and declared that he agreed with every word of the Ali Brothers' speeches and approved of the Khilafat Committee's actions. We trust the excellent example set by Maulana Hasrat Mohani will be followed by others who have thought fit to assume the role of unthinking critics of the Committee and that the Indian Muslims will once again close up their scattered ranks. The need for unity is as imperative as ever alike for the winning of political freedom in the country and for making their influence felt in those parts of the Eastern world such as Syria and Riff where the freedom of Islamic people is in jeopardy.

A Text-Book on Agitation.

Czecho-Slovakia is anxious to be the most progressive State in Europe. Its people, like the Turks, appear eager to imbibe new ideas and seek the most thorough methods of instruction in every direction. The latest illustration of this thirst for knowledge is the announcement in the "Prager Presse" of 18th October of a text-book on agitation. It is to be published by the well-established firm, Orbis Limited, of Prague and is from the pen of Paul Thompson, an enterprising collector of details concerning forms and methods of agitation. An advance summary of the contents of the work indicates that it will deal with the relation of agitation and propaganda to politics, the psychology of the masses and methods of influencing it. There are chapters on methods of modern propaganda, as for example, "the circular letter, the placard, study circles, pamphlets, mass-gatherings, demonstrations." Nor does the author omit specific mention of the latest means of influencing opinion, "the cinema, the theatre, and the cabaret." There are chapters on the use of travelling autos for agitation, the importance of flags, and demonstrations. We seem to be utilizing the Swadeshi cinema in this country for the purposes of social reform. Films like "Navi Shetani", if only they are put together in a less crude form, can do much in this direction, but an English edition of this text book on agitation, which is sure to follow its appearance in German, will repay attentive study in India.

Labour Conditions in Bombay.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has done a service to all students of labour and housing problems of this city by his exposure in the "Servant of India" of certain common errors made by foreign observers. The exposure is made during the course of a review by him of Professor Burnett Hirst's volume on "Labour and Housing in Bombay." Sir Stanley Reed in a foreword to Professor Burnett Hirst's book has observed that the immediate problem is here not so much "the raising of wages as the extraction of higher service for the wages paid." Mr. Joshi pertinently comments that although the real wages are not increased, the workers already show an appreciation of the rise in the standard of living. As social workers in the Parel area have recently observed, that standard has gone up in a markedly rapid manner during the last ten years. The author of the volume is also not on very sure ground when he asserts that the working class population in Bombay is generally migratory and consists largely of semi-agriculturists. That may have been the case twenty years ago, but the Bombay textile worker of to-day has not much of an agricultural investment now in his rural home. In quite a number of cases he has no rural home and is apt to look upon his Parel chawl as the home, crowded and insanitary as it very generally is. The proletariat type is fast rising in our midst, and its rise demands that we should tackle problems of housing and sanitation and infant mortality with greater thoroughness in Bombay than we have been doing until now.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

V.

In the previous articles were dealt with points rising from reference (a). Reference (b) to the Committee too is divisible into two parts, viz.: (1) Is it desirable to establish a Military College in India? and (2) Is it practicable to establish a Military College in India?

Advantages of A Military College.

As to the desirability of establishing such a college in India there can hardly be two opinions. The following amongst others are the advantages of a Military College in India: (a) It would cheapen cost; (b) it would stimulate recruitment; (c) as Indianization proceeds it could be developed to meet the full requirements in officers of the Indian Army. In this connection it is worth mentioning that however liberal the English Sandhurst authorities may be they cannot in reason be expected to admit more than a limited number of Indian boys. (d) The parents could see with their own eyes the training that their boys get. (e) The difficulty felt in England of finding suitable guardians for boys during their holidays would be obviated. If an Indian Sandhurst is established, boys can go to their own homes during holidays. (f) Religious prejudices can be more easily surmounted. (g) There would be no fear of unequal treatment or unfair competition. In England English boys have a pull over Indian boys in that the latter are competing against the former in a foreign language; and (h) no educational system of a country can be considered complete unless it equips the young men of that country with the art of Self-Defence.

Wanted More Vacancies.

With regard to the practicability of establishing an Indian Sandhurst the first thing that merits consideration is the cost of the scheme. India spends about Rs. 60,00,00,000 or more on her army. The cost of an Indian Sandhurst would be a mere flea-bite in comparison and not a single dissentient Indian vote would be raised on the ground of cost if the proposal for an Indian Sandhurst were put forward and even if India were not able to incur extra expenditure the few lakhs of rupees that would be required for a Military College could be saved in a thousand and one ways from the army expenditure.

The second point that should be considered in this connection is whether the result would justify the cost. The vacancies allotted to Indians at present in the army are only 10 per annum. If we have a two years' course and allow for 50 per cent of failures, which would be more than ample, this would mean starting the College for only 40 boys. In this case the cost per head would be prohibitive. The only sane course is to raise the number of vacancies. 10 vacancies means only about 5 per cent. of the normal requirements of the army; and to attain that 5 per cent. even, 26 long years would be required because an officer normally becomes a Lieutenant Colonel after that time as admitted by Lord Rowlinson, the late Commander-in-Chief, himself. The number of admission of Indians to the Indian Army should at least be 25 per cent. *now* and should be *progressively increasing* for Indianization of the Army to keep peace with the Indianization of the Civil Services otherwise the process will take centuries to accomplish and all talk of progressive Self-Government or Swaraj is mere eye-wash. If we proceed on this assumption at least 50 vacancies will have to be allotted to India now and then it would be practicable to start the College for about 150—200 boys. The cost per head could then be kept within reasonable bounds though the money spent on turning

(Continued on page 9.)

JAYAKAR-KELKAR DEFECTION.

NOTHING SURPRISING.

VICTIMS OF CATCH PHRASE.

PUNDITJI UNPERTURBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHANDA, Nov. 14.

Friday was a strenuous day for Pandit Motilal Nehru. Leaving the house of Mr. M. R. Deshmukh he visited the gymnasium of Dr. Patwardhan and inspected the volunteers drill. He then left Amraoti by motor for Arvi where on account of recent Hindu-Muslim riots section 144 of the Cr. P. C. was in force and not more than five persons could assemble on the public thoroughfare, but during the time Panditji took to have his lunch with Rao Bahadur Gopaldas a huge crowd found its way in twos and threes to the sarai where Panditji was to deliver his speech. The proceedings commenced by the presentation of an address on behalf of the Municipality and the District Board of Arvi in the course of which these two bodies expressed their full confidence in the programme of the Swarajya Party and the leadership of Panditji. He was then garlanded by representatives of different Hindu and Mohammedan communities of Arvi. In his address Panditji dwelt at some length on the Hindu-Muslim tension prevailing in the town explained the Patna resolution and emphasized the utter futility of the Swarajists accepting Ministerships. He then left by motor for Pulgaon where he received addresses from the Municipality and District Board and after making a short speech left by train for Wardha.

JAYAKAR-KELKAR DEFECTION.

He spoke at some length in the meeting at Wardha. Referring to the Poona speech of Mr. Jayakar which was made available to him only a few minutes before he attended the meeting he said that he would refrain from following the examination of Mr. Jayakar and indulging in personal attacks. He had only glanced thorugh the speech and it appeared to him that the real complaint of Mr. Jayakar was precisely the same as that of Mr. Kelkar. Neither of them saw any objection to the rules relating to the election of President and accepting nominated seats on committees, but both insisted that the Swarajist programme should be called responsive co-operation and not obstruction. The speaker had made it plain in the speeches he had delivered in Bombay and other places long before Mr. Jayakar opened his lips that he had no quarrel with any body who chose to give any name to the Swarajist policy and programme. What he was out to defend was the programme itself. He could not oblige Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar by adopting their nomenclature as in that case he would have to extend the same courtesy to others who wished to Christian the Swarajist programme with other names. As for responsive co-operation he had repeatedly stated that he did not understand the phrase which was coined by one of the greatest Indian Lokmanya Tilak and the speaker had always understood Lokmanya to contemplate response to some advance made by the Government. The offers of Councillorship and Ministership to the Swarajists were nothing more or less than offers of bribes and it was insulting to the revered memory of the Lokmanya to associate his phrase with such dirty work. They were out to fight the Government and the speaker could not conceive how any one accepting favours from the Government could possibly oppose it as it was his duty to do. Continuing the Pandit said that there had been no change in the basic principles of the party, but granting that there had been changes they were made by the party itself and Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar had a hand in it at some stage or another. If any further change was necessary it could only be made by the Congress at the proper time.

JAYAKAR'S COMPLAINT.

Referring to Mr. Jayakar's complaint that the Swarajist minority in the Bombay Council was put to great disadvantages Panditji said that that was not a new discovery and was anticipated in the election manifesto of the party. They had precisely the same disadvantages in Councils other than the C. P. and had made up their minds to work the programme as far as they could inspite of those disadvantages. He then referred to the provisions of the Government of India Act and showed the complete dependence of the Ministers on the Governor and his advisers.

SUPPORT TO SETH GOVINDDAS.

Concluding he supported Seth Govinddas the Swarajist candidate for the Council of State and said that he was in every way the best fitted candidate of the three who were contesting the election. The only objection taken to him was that he was a young man, but that was no disqualification for the "upper House". He the speaker, had seen much younger men sitting in the House of Lords. If there is any analogy between that House and the Council of State in India it is based more on the class from which the members are drawn than on the maturity of their years. As a representative of the great family of Raja Gokuldas Seth Govinddas occupied a position similar to that of the peers who graced the House of Lords. Coming from an aristocratic family he was a commoner of commoners. His loyalty in the popular cause had been fully tested in the Assembly.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left for Chanda this morning.

NAGPUR SWARAJISTS NOT SURPRISED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 13.

The news of Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar's resignations of the membership of the All-India Swaraj Party Executive was not much of a surprise among political circles here who were all along anticipating such an action on the part of Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar after the heated debate in Executive Committee meeting here recently on the Party's programme and policy. Though prominent leaders belonging to the Swaraj Party have refrained from expressing their views when interviewed on the situation created by the above resignations. Mr. Abhyankar's stirring lecture this evening on "Government of India and its defects" before the Nagpur University Law Society would go a great deal to show that the majority of the local Swarajists have welcomed these resignations which have clarified issues before the whole country. Mr. Abhyankar after conclusively proving by figures and facts how the present Government in India has been observing in their very breach the fundamental principles of civilised Government showed that no iota of power was given to Indians and unless and until the whole system was radically changed no national progress was possible. Quoting an old adage "The Pope is not a rebel and if he is a rebel he is not a Pope," Mr. Abhyankar emphatically stated the Ministers under the present constitution were mere creatures of Bureaucracy and if Reforms had done anything they had created factions and discussions even among the most powerful political organization of the Swaraj Party. Mr. Abhyankar concluded with quotations from the evidence tendered by Sir M. V. Joshi and ex-Ministers Messrs. Chitnavis and Kelkar before the Muddiman Committee and said that instead of giving India the provincial autonomy he would hail with joy national conscription.

Mr M. V. Joshi, retiring Home Member to the C. P. Government while clearing up certain misunderstandings regarding the formation of a Ministry in August session of the C. P. Council made an important public statement that he himself was in no way responsible for the rejection of the personnel of the ministry suggested by the Berar Swarajists and specially that of the inclusion of Mr. R. M. Deshmukh. Sir Moropant said that the Governor being a new man wanted time to ascertain the merits and demerits of the personnel suggested and would not like to go beyond his announcement in the Council to the effect that he would be prepared to appoint ministers who, he thought, would command confidence of the Legislature. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

FASCINATED BY CATCH PHRASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Interviewed on Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar's resignation from the Executive Committee of the All-India Swaraj Party and its probable effect on the party Mr. S. Srinivas Iengar said: "I very much regret the resignations of my friends Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar from the Swaraj Party Executive, but that fact does not in least involve any disintegration in the Party. They have resigned only for the purpose of enjoying greater freedom to urge their views. I have every confidence that they will as loyal party men abide by the dicision of the General Council of the Swaraj Party and of the Congress at Cawnpore. Of course, I do not agree with their views nor do I at all think that Maharashtra or the country is as a whole with them. There is a very large section of opinion in the Maharashtra country opposed to the so-called responsive co-operation and acceptance of offices. I am unable to understand how Swarajists or others can say that by becoming Ministers under the existing system of Government they can advance the cause of Swaraj. The experience of those in the first Councils as well as the experience of others in the existing Councils is clearly against the view that the acceptance of office helps the cause of Swaraj. The evidence before the Muddiman Committee by ex-Ministers is emphatic and almost unanimous. Lords Birkenhead and Reading have clearly told us that they want that we should surrender at discretion. It is a tragedy that we should be talking of the acceptance of office when Bengal internees are still rotting in jails, when the joint demand made in the Assembly has been turned down, when the disqualification of politi-

(Continued on page 9.)

CAR FESTIVAL SENSATION.

ARYA SAMAJ CONVERTS DEBARRED ENTRY.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144.

PALGHAT, Nov. 14.

To-day is the opening day of the car festival and the situation has become very grave owing to some latest developments as regards the right of entry to the Agraharams of convert Arya Samajists. Soon after the arrival of Swami Shraddhanand a conference took place between the Arya Samajist leaders and the sub-divisional Magistrate in which it is understood an agreement was reached whereby the Arya Samajists were to have no propaganda or demonstration in Kalapathi during the car festival but were to be allowed to go in small batches. Later on however, it became known that the Arya Samajists were not to be allowed to pass through the Agraharams during the car festival and Pandit Rishi Ram on the basis of this information wrote to the sub-divisional magistrate to which he received the reply:

Sir, I have no objection to the Arya Samajists going to see car festival at Kalapathi but in view of the fact that the inhabitants of Kalapathi and the adjoining agraharams refuse to treat Ezhavas and other depressed classes converted by the Arya Samajists as entitled by their conversion to enter the Agraharams I have to treat such converts to Arya Samaj as merely of the classes to which they originally belonged for purposes of entry into the Brahman Agraharams till the converts prove their claim in a court of law."

On receipt of the above, Pandit Rishi wrote to the Magistrate as follows:—

With reference to your letter I have the honour to inform you that as the Arya Samaj does not make any difference between the high class convert and one from low caste or 'depressed' classes, every Arya Samajist as such is entitled to enter every Agraharam or Brahman street throughout India. The converts from the depressed classes to Arya Samaj have been entering Kalapathi and other Agraharams for the past three months and more to the knowledge of the objectors and the public. In view of this fact it is the duty of the objectors to go to civil court to disprove our established right of entry. Therefore, I beg to inform you that Arya Samajists have to (?) exercise their right of entry.

After this correspondence there was an interview between Swami Shraddhanand and other Arya Samajist leaders and police officers. The Swami stated that the Arya Samajists would assert their right and it was up to the authorities to arrest them.

The car festival began this morning and as the Arya Samajists were about to enter the streets the sub-divisional Magistrate promulgated an order under section 144 Cr. P. Code prohibiting the Arya Samajist converts from entering the streets from the 13th to the 16th November 1925 both days inclusive.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSN.

LOAN TO BENGAL KHADI PRATHISTHAN.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 15.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association held in Satyagrahashram framed rules for the organisation of khadi work in the provinces. It has granted a further loan of a lakh and a half for the khadi prathisthan of Bengal and has authorised the Secretary to appoint, in consultation with the President, agents to carry on khaddar work in the provinces and to form spinning sabhas. 1,100 members have been enrolled so far on the registers of the All-India Spinners' Association.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S ENGLISH DISCIPLE.

MISS SLADE AT SABARMATI ASRAM.

Miss Madeleine Slade daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Slade is staying in Satyagrahashram. She puts on khadar dress and is spinning and doing such other work.

COLOGNE EVACUATION.

TO BEGIN FROM 1ST DECEMBER

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has decided that the evacuation of the Cologne zone shall begin from December 1st. The Ambassadors have also decided on a general mitigation of the occupation of the Rhineland in the shape of effecting a restriction on the occupying troops, consenting to the apointment of a German Commissioner and transferring the trial of certain offences to German tribunals from the military courts.

THE CAUSE OF AMBASSADORS' MEETING.

Nov. 15.—The unexpected meeting of the Council of Ambassadors and the equally unexpected pronouncements regarding the Rhineland regime are ascribed to the pressing representations of the German Ambassador that the German Government considered it vitally important that an announcement of some of logical consequences of the Locarno Agreement should appear in Berlin newspapers on Sunday to take the wind out of the sails of Nationalists who had arranged a mass meeting to protest against the Locarno Pact.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN CIVILISATION AGAIN!

GEN. HERTZOG'S "NATIVE PROGRAMME."

NO VOTING WITH WHITES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Smithfield (Orange Free State).—General Hertzog, in a speech, here outlined the Government's native programme. He said it was in the first place to provide the natives with the additional land promised under the Act of 1913; secondly, the native must be trained in self-administration by the establishment of Native Councils; thirdly the native franchise in Cape Province would be entirely taken away and replaced by the rights given to all natives of the Union to elect seven European representatives in the Legislative Assembly in addition to the quota provided by constitution.

General Hertzog dwelt on the anomaly of the present system of withholding from the natives in the northern provinces the franchise rights which they possessed in the Cape. On the other hand the granting to the natives of the right to vote with the whites for a member of Parliament would mean ruin of European civilisation. He pointed out that within 50 years native voters in the Cape would outnumber the whites. General Hertzog suggested an annual session of the Native Council of an advisory character consisting of 50 members, of which a smaller section should be nominated by Government and the remainder by natives. General Hertzog announced his intention of introducing Bills dealing with other aspects of the native question. He acknowledged that there could not be a solution on Party lines.—Reuter.

FRENCH CRISIS AVERTED.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE AND GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber after an all night sitting by 16 votes to 4 finally adopted Government's financial proposals. The Committee decided that the sinking fund should buy up part of the rente perpetuelle securities and authorised the Minister of Finance to ask the Bank of France a fresh advance of 1506 million francs.—Reuter.

IS ABDEL KRIM SEEKING PEACE TERMS?

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF EMISSARY AT RABAT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Paris.—The "Matin's" Rabat correspondent states that an emissary from Abdel Krim has arrived there to notify the French of Abdel Krim's conditions of peace negotiations.—Reuter.

GENL. SARRAIL REACHES MARSEILLES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Marseilles.—General Sarrail has arrived here.—Reuter.

DUTCH CABINET RESIGNS.

SEQUEL TO CATHOLIC MINISTERS' RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Hague.—The Cabinet has resigned. The Premier said there was no constitutional or parliamentary conflict between the Cabinet and the Second Chamber,' but the step was necessary owing to the resignation of Catholic Ministers.—Reuter.

NO SURVIVORS OF M 1.

HOPE OF RESCUING GIVEN UP.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Admiralty announces that it is impossible there will be any survivors of M 1. A memorial service has been arranged at the Portsmouth Dockyard Church on 17th November.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE ON FIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Toulon.—While accumulators were recharging, yesterday morning, the submarine "Nereide" anchored at the naval harbour, gases exploded, and the vessel caught fire. The Quarter-Master was burnt to death, and another was sent to hospital gravely burned. When an alarm was given the crew were ordered ashore, and hatches were closed with wet coverings When the latter were removed the fire flared up with renewed intensity, but the coverings were promptly replaced.—Reuter's Special.

CHANG-TSO-LIN'S TACTICS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Peking.—The danger of fighting in the vicinity of Peking has been averted by the unexpected action of Chang-Tso-Lin who has withdrawn his Manchurian troops to the north.—Reuter.

PRO-SHARIFFIANS OUT-WITTED.

VINDICATION OF KHILAFAT POLICY.

HASRAT MOHANI'S CONFESSION.

ALI BROTHERS' TRIUMPH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 12.

After repeated rowdiness which led to the postponement of the meeting called on 8th November at Lucknow the public was further convinced that the opponents of the Khilafat Committee had no argument to oppose it but rowdiness. Thakur Nawab Ali Khan, Talukdar of Akbarpur, and Maulvi Inayetullah of Ferangimahal visited Maulana Mahomed Ali to address the opponents of the Khilafat Committee's policy regarding the Hedjaz and Ibn Saud since the Maulana had told the Thakur Sahib on the previous day that unlike Maulana Shaukat Ali who did not attend meetings convened by opponents in order to avoid clash and conflict he did not hesitate to attend such meetings and to try to convert opponents to his views. Maulana Mahomed Ali therefore accepted the invitation and Maulvi Inayetullah in anwer to a question informed the people present that it would be a meeting of the *Anuddam-Ul-Haramen*, a new society founded here of which Maulana Abdul Bari is the President and Mr. Kidwai, Secretary. As doubts were expressed by some people that the meeting might be announced as a public one in order to impress the Lucknow public that the opponents of the Khilafat only could hold public meetings and none could speak except those whom they allowed, Maulana Mahomed Ali wrote to Thakur Nawab Ali Khan that in order to leave no room for misunderstanding he was writing with a view to be assured that the meeting was of the opponents and not a public one held under their auspices. He had refused to speak in the meeting of 20th October also if the chairman were to ask Maulana Hasrat Mohani to restore order since he did not like to create a false impression that only such meetings could be held in Lucknow as these opponents of the Khilafat Committee's policy would permit and only those could speak whom they permitted to speak. For same reason he could not speak at the public meeting invited by those who were to any extent responsible for breaking up two meetings, or had at least not publicly disapproved of the conduct of such rowdies. In reply Maulana Mahomed Ali was informed the meeting would be a public one and Thakur Nawab Ali Khan did not even give the assurance that without preventing others from attending the conveners would announce that the meeting was of the opponents of the Khilafat Committee's policy regarding the Hedjaz. Consequently Maulana Mahomed Ali did not attend the meeting in Victoria Park which, persons who attended said, consisted of some 150 to 200 men only.

HEDJAZ QUESTION.

The same evening a meeting called to hear the Ali Brothers on the Hedjaz affair and the Khilafat Committee's policy was held near the Orphange and in spite of rains was exceedingly well-attended. As announced even walking sticks were not allowed inside. Maulana Shaukat Ali spoke for an hour and fully explained the Khilafat Committee's policy regarding the Shariffian family and the future administration of the Hedjaz as laid down on 5th October, 1924: a Republican Islamic Hedjazi Government on the model of the Government of the first four Khalifas would be set up by a Muslim World Conference which would supervise it with a view to prevent the exercise of non-Muslim control or influence in the Hedjaz and provide facilities for pilgrimage. Neither Ibn Saud nor anyother will be permitted to become an autocrat in the Holy Land. The objects of sending three Khilafat delegations were explained and the audience were fully convinced that the Khilafat Committee's policy was the only sound one. It was declared that the Hedjaz was equally the heritage of all the Mussalmans and of all sects of the Mussalmans and the Khilafat Committee which sought to invite all the Muslim sects for the defence of the Khilafat and the Jazirat-ul-Arab could not agree to any one sect be they Haubli or Shiah enforcing their own belief on all in the Hedjaz by dint of arms. The audience was assured that hasty action of too ardent and indiciplined Nejd tribesmen under a cousin of the Shariff had created difficulties for Ibn Saud which he himself fully realized and being desirous of winning the friendly support of the Muslim world he had taken ample precautions that similar incident should not occur at Medina which was being besieged without bombardment by encircling forces at a considerable distance. Maulana Shaukat Ali warned the audience that unremmitting efforts were being made by the opponents of Islam to disorganize the Indian Mussalmans to discredit the Khilafat Committee which was their only central body and to wean off people from their best workers because a momentous decision had to be taken regarding Mosul which may not be arrived at peacefully but may be left to the arbitrament of the sword. These opponents wanted to mobilize the strength of India against Turkey, but God willing they shall not succeed. Persia was democratised and he hoped Persia would assist Turkey. The Riffians were valiantly keeping two European powers at bay and all Syria had risen against the inhuman attrocities of France. Afghanistan was more than ever prepared to defend Islam and Ibn Saud and other Arab potentates free from non-Muslim control would not betray Islam like the Shariff and his sons. Could Indian Mussalmans who, the Arabs and Turks alike acknowledged, were the first to remind them of the lesson of Muslim unity forgotten by them, now themselves forget that unity and allow the enemies of Islam to divide them and defeat the reawakened and reorganized Islam. The audience was deeply impressed.

OBJECTS OF KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Maulana Mahomed Ali followed and explained the objects of the Khilafat Committee when first formed and the need of temporal power for the Khilafat and the freedom of the Jazeerat-ul-Arab from non-Muslim control and influence and followed this up with an exposition of an world organization for the peaceful progress and establishment of a reign of righteousness through Muslim *tableegh* and *tanzeem* not on narrow lines and for narrow purposes, but on the model of the Khilafat of the first four Khalifas. They were reviving that Khalifat to-day and the first step was to call a Muslim World Conference at Mecca to establish a Republican Islamic Hedjazi Government. If they succeeded in this the next World Conference would succeed, God willing, in establishing a Federation of Islam in support of the Khilafat. Ibn Saud's success had made the first step possible, but efforts are now being made to discredit him and those who wanted a World Conference of Islam, and this would create a bloodless revolution far more potent than the French or the Russian revolution. After this Maulana Mahomed Ali referred to the regrettable Mecca or Taif incidents which had taken place in October 1924 and asked why these were now being given prominence and the Khilafat Committee accused of hiding facts, whereas it is Khilafat Committee itself which sent a delegation as soon as Government gave passports and after investigating the affairs on the spot placed all the facts before the public. He further emphasized that while Emir Ali closed Jeddah for the Haj Ibn Saud opened Rabigh and in spite of Government's frantic efforts to discourage the Haj, the Khilafat Committee eventually succeeded in despatching pilgrims on its own representatives who first brought fullest report Hedjaz happenings and secured from Ibn Saud public assurances about the safety of Medina. The Khilafat Committee has now sent a third delegation to the Hedjaz to see and report if the pledges solemnly given were sincerely kept and to arrange for a world conference. These obvious facts cleared the whole poisonous atmosphere created here by false reports.

HASRAT MOHANI'S CONFESSION.

The surprise of the meeting was Maulana Hasrat Mohani's declaration that he agreed with every word of the two brothers' speeches and approved of the Khilafat Committee's actions but would suggest one small addition that the election of republican Hidjaze Government should take place under neutral auspices after the withdrawal of the troops of both Amir Ali and Ibn Saud. Maulana Hasrat Mohani's support of the Khilafat policy has practically made the supporters of the Shariffian family almost helpless. At the pressing invitation of the Lucknow people another public meeting will be held to-morrow Maulanas Habeebur Rehman of Ludhiana and Abdul Haleem of Jamiat-ul-Ulema will address it and Maulana Shaukat Ali who has left for Cawnpore will also return and address the meeting. Maulana Mohamed Ali could not be prevailed upon to speak again and returns by mail to Delhi for his weekly insulin treatment.

READY TO SEND DELEGATION

IMAM OF YEMEN'S MESSAGE TO M. SHAUKATALI.

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee has issued the following message to the Press:—

Imam Yehya bin Muhammad Hamid-Uddin, the Imam of Yemen, has sent a cable from Hodieda to Maulana Shaukat Ali, Bombay: Hodieda, 10th Nov.—"Much pleased from your telegraphic answer. Your interest for the Hedjaz and willing its independence prosperity and to stop the fires of war that are burning in there and to send the Wafd. God bless you. We are ready to send the Wafd (Delegation). We have only stopped them awaiting answers from some people to whom we had written about it."

INDORE NOTES.

DEATH OF PRINCESS SNEHLATA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

INDORE, Nov. 9.

Indore is in mourning on account of the sad death of Princess Snehlata Bai Raji Maharaja, youngest daughter of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, on Sunday last at 4 p.m. The deceased got severely burnt on H. H. Maharaja's birthday when letting off fireworks at the Yeshwant Niwas Palace on the 3rd ultimo. The best medical help available here and from Bombay was requisitioned. Able surgeon like Dr. Mulgaker, assisted by State Physicians, were treating her, but the child succumbed after suffering for over a week. The Princess was ten years old and was very intelligent. She could speak English fluently and was a pet of every one in the palace. She was the only child of the Junior Maharani Indira Bai Saheb and her loss must be regarded as a grave calamity to her parents. The birthday decorations in the streets of Indore were torn off and there was a general *hartal* throughout the city. The funeral procession left the palace in the noon. It was escorted by H.H.'s cavalry, infantry, military bands, the Khasbardars and was a very imposing sight. Thousands of spectators were gathered in the streets to witness the funeral procession. The body of the Princess carried in a decorated palanquin was lifted by the Mamasahebs, the Mankaris and Sardars. Gulal powder was flung over the palanquin and gold and silver coins were showered as the palanquin passed the streets. Most of the prominent officers, in white safas and white *angas*, were seen walking barefooted after the funeral cortege. As the palanquin passed the streets devout citizens of both sexes bowed and reverentially made *namaskars* to the body of the Princess dressed in gold sari and jewels. The funeral procession reached Chhatri Bag after an hour and a half. The remains of the Princess were carried into Shri Ahilyabai Devi's Chatri where on a sandal wood pyre her body was placed. H. H. the Maharaja who had accompanied the procession placed the last piece of sandal and after the religious ceremonies the pyre was kindled in the midst of bands playing music and the Holkar batteries firing eleven guns of salutation. The whole city is still in mourning and has observed *hartal* today.

THIRD DAY CEREMONY.

The third day ceremony when the ashes and bones (asthis) are removed took place on Tuesday. All the Sardars, Jhagirdars and officers with the principal mourners went in a procession in the morning to Chhatri Bag where the cremation of Princess Snehlatabai Raje Maharaj had taken place. H. H. Maharaja Saheb was present to perform some ceremonies. The ashes and Asthis were collected and after purification placed in silk bags. The ashes were sent to Omkareshwar for immersion. The *asthis* are going to be sent to Prayag to be immersed in the sacred Triveni Sangam of the holy Ganges. Thousands of rupees were distributed in charity to the poor.

Shri Madhavnath Maharaj has specially come to Indore and is offering his sincerest condolence to the Royal parents of the deceased Princess. It is hoped the preachings of the Maharaja will give consolation to both the Maharaja and the Maharani.

In Sia Ganj last week there was another big dacoity when the warehouse of a Bania was broken open and his safe removed. It is said the whole property stolen is worth about Rs. 8,000. The police of Indore are making enquiries.

There have been showers of rains this week and the agricultural classes are glad that it will help them in getting good winter crops.

A MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED

(From a Correspondent.)

GHAT-KOPAR, Nov. 15.

A large and representative gathering of the citizens of Ghat-Kopar was held yesterday to congratulate Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah on his election as President of the Ghat-Kopar-Kerol Municipality on behalf of the Ghat-Kopar Congress Committee, the Ghat-Kopar Praja Mandal, the Ghat-Kopar Young Men's Association, and Mr. Shah's friends, when Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai presided.

Mr. Hirachand congratulated Mr. Chimanlal for his election and added that he was making great efforts to set the Municipal affairs in order. He was sparing no pains in this work, as this could be easily seen from the fact, that since he became the head of the Municipal Executive in August last, he had convened as many meetings of the General Board, as were convened during the 11 months preceding that, and thereby had disposed of the large arrears of work.

Messrs. Dahyalal Makanji, Lukhmichand Manekchand, Hansraj Mulji Kerawalla, Nagindas A. Mehta, Shivji C. Shah, Ravchura, Kaji, Revashanker Tulsidas and J. D. Kothari made speeches befitting the occasion.

Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah in reply thanked them all for the honour they had done him, and expressed the hope that with the sincere co-operation of the general public, he would try his best to improve the sanitation of Ghat-Kopar and provide as many facilities as were possible and as far as the small funds would allow him and the other members to do the same. He narrated the difficulties in the way of the Municipality and assured them he would make efforts to tide over them.

Light refreshments accompanied by delightful music brought the reception to end.

BENCH VS. BAR AT BARODA.

"Scrutator" writes:—The Baroda Bar Association has taken the unprecedented step of passing a resolution strongly disapproving the work and method of Mr. G. K. Dandekar as a judge and requesting His Highness to remove him from the Varishta Court in the interest of public justice. (Whatever that expression may mean). The second resolution was regarding the formation of a Committee to submit a representation in the matter after taking evidence and the third resolution enabled the President to communicate this urgent news to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb by cable. All these resolutions were backed up as would appear from the "Nava Gujarat" of the 3rd November by such sensational phrases as 'imminent peril to the interests of hundreds of litigants." 'grave allegations regarding partiality and favouritism" leading to the conclusion that justice is in great peril and requiring the immediate removal of Mr. Dandekar. Otherwise the moral foundations of the State would be undermined and "the public would not feel confidence in the purity of justice in the highest tribunal of the realm." The resolution of the Bar Association has been embellished by such choice pieces of sensational journalism in the leading article of a local paper edited by one of the members of that body.

These chivalrous knights of "public justice" who have created this heated atmosphere would have acted with some wisdom, had they really decided to hold the enquiry prior to their pronouncing their judgment on their Chief Justice. What they have done now is to condemn him first and to go to the length of asking for his removal before even collecting the evidence on which they wished to form their judgment. Judges, should enjoy some security of position if we want to have one judiciary independent in spirit and free to administer justice irrespective of popular or State favour and we do not think that societies of lawyers, wherever founded, have ever resorted to public agitation or sensational methods of public exposure before exhausting all other methods of constitutional representation. It is not known that the Bar Association has taken such steps failing which they felt themselves bound to bring their own Chief Justice into public contempt by getting their proceedings advertised in the public press. It is not only that the steps taken were hasty and injudicious but the allegation made were extremely vague and hardly sustainable if tested by the light of truth. One of the allegations and the most serious one is that he has shown favouritism and partiality. One can safely challenge this body of lawyers to quote a single case of injustice which is the result of the alleged favouritism and partiality. The weakness of this charge is apparent when it is supported by such paltry and childish alegations as that in some special cases motions were heard in chambers or stay orders were not given in open court. It is wellknown that ex parte motions in their initial stages have no great significance. What does it matter if some such cases are disposed of in chamber under some exceptional circumstances, and orders passed to afford speedy relief to an aggrieved party?

The "Nava Gujarat" instances Mr. Sudhalkar as the recipient of Mr. Dandekar's favouritism and quotes in support the facts that he was recommended for an Assistant Judgeship, a prospective Professorship and also for the Legislative Councillorship. But does teh editor mean to say that Mr. Sudhalkar was unfit for any of these places? If not, then the charges have no meaning. There again Mr. Sudhalkar was not the only person recommended for these high posts and honours. Why then Mr. Sudhalkar be cited as a favourite? It cannot be gainsaid that he is one of the leading pleaders in the Varishta Court and has made his mark in the Baroda Municipality. No wonder that his name was mentioned along with those of other members of the Bar for the post of an Assistant Judgeship. And the whole edifice falls to the ground when it is known that Mr. Sudhalkar had declined to accept the post. In the matter of recommendation for nomination to the Legislative assembly two names were proposed by Mr. Dandekar—Mr. Manibhai Vasanji's being the first and the selection of Mr. Sudhalkar was made by Government. Similarly, about the proposed Law College, he was one among the leaders that were recommended. The Bar Association has expressed itself in haste and in extreme bad taste again Mr. Dandekar. The Association has framed a rule requiring the requisition of five members for the holding of a meeting for the consideration of a such a resolution. There was no reason to depart from the rule. They could have easily got five members who could have made a requisition to call for such a meeting to discuss it. Why did they not do that?

A large number of lawyers who have thoroughly disapproved of the spirit and manner in which these resolutions were passed have formed themselves into a Committee to ascertain the truth of these allegations and it is hoped all sensible minded lawyers will join it with a view to place the real facts before the public.

A Calcutta message of Nov. 14th says:—At a meeting of the Serampore municipality held to-day in order to elect a chairman, a Swarajist member proposed that Government be requested to appoint a chairman, mention being particularly made of Babu Baroda Prasad, the Swarajist member of the Bengal Council and the retiring chairman of the Serampore municipality who was unsuccessful at the recent election. The proposal was opposed by Rev. Mr. Rawson, Professor, Serampore College and others but the proposal was carried.—A. P.

EX-EMPLOYEE'S REVENGE.

MAYOR OF SOFIA ASSASSINATED.

ASSAILANT KILLS HIMSELF.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Sofia.—Madjaroff, Mayor of Sofia and son of a former Bulgarian Minister in London was assassinated this morning by an ex-municipal employee whom he had dismissed. The assailant killed himself on the spot.—Renter.

FIND OF TUTANKHAMEN'S MUMMY.

BODY COVERED WITH GOLD.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Luxor.—The last doubts as to the contents of the sarcophagus have been dissipated. When Tutankhamen's mummy was taken out of its wrappings, the body was found covered with gold and with golden stars on the heart and lungs. A large golden dagger accompanied the body.—Reuter.

"MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY."

GOLD DOUBLE CROWN ON HEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Cairo.—A message from Luxor says that the face of Tutankhamen which was the first to be uncovered is reported to confirm the previous theories that the King was no more than 15 years of age when he died. The most wonderful discovery is a great gilded or gold crown still on the head, but it has not yet been fully unwrapped. Scanty details suggest that it is actually a double crown of two lands, north and south.—Reuter.

WONDERFUL COLLECTION OF JEWELS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Luxor.—Tutankhamen's mummy surpasses expectations. A wonderful collection of jewels covering the body was found under the linen shroud. The head has not yet been uncovered as the wrapping has adhered to the coffin owing to a mixture of charcoal and oil used to protect the body against worms.—Reuter.

BRITISH DYE-STUFFS CORPORATION & GOVT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Subject to the shareholders agreeing to the scheme of reconstruction of the concern, Government's interest in the British Dye-Stuffs Corporation will shortly lapse. The Corporation was formed during the war-time when the manufacture of dye-stuffs replaced the lost German supplies. Government subscribed £1,700,000, and exercised a degree of control. A notice, which was issued to-day, convening a general meeting states that the original restrictions seriously militate against the successful conduct of affairs. Government offered to sacrifice their shares for £600,000 and withdraw the restrictions except the stipulations ensuring the Corporation to remain predominantly British and keep in touch with Government as regards technical information and research.—Reuter's Special.

DENIAL OF ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company deny the "Morning Post's" report cabled yesterday. They explain that negotiations regarding American participation in the Turkish Petroleum Company have not yet been concluded. It appears that the announcement in last March of the Standard Oil Company's participation in the Turkish Petroleum Company only referred to the agreement in principle, the transfer of shares being subject to negotiation.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—The Financial Committee of the Chamber adopted Articles 8 to 11 of the Government's financial proposals dealing with the levy on the unproductive personal estate. The Committee by 13 votes to 12, amended Article 8 in order to exempt from the levy modern furniture, works of art and books, pictures, sculptures, etc., of living writers and artists.—Reuter.

Madrid.—A fire broke out at noon on Friday in the Presidential Palace. All fire-brigades in the city were summoned. They localised the conflagration. A portion of the roof collapsed, damaging the Moroccan archives. Several living rooms of the staff in the top storey where the fire originated were gutted.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—Ships are sailing without any difficulty from Melbourne, Sydney and other ports, although the seamen are, officially, still on strike.—Reuter.

Tokio.—The Naval construction programme has been postponed for a year, and only minor construction will be authorised in the next budget.—Reuter.

London.—As President of the Empire Exhibition, the Duke of York has written a letter to the Duke of Devonshire requesting him to convey the Duke of York's thanks to the Dominions, India, Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories whose participation enabled Wembley to present a vivid and complete representation of the activities of the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

THREE LIGHTERS TOTALLY DESTROYED.

125 FISHERMEN MISSING.

CALICUT, Nov. 14.

A destructive cyclone passed over a distance of about 35 miles between Thikoti and Cannanore, and caused considerable damage to buildings and trees in the area covered by it. Several thousands of cocanut and other trees have been uprooted. Trains have been running late several hours, owing to the dislocation of the block system, while the telegraph communication between Badagara and Mangalore has been intedrupted. At Tellichery, three lighters were totally wrecked and 35 fishing boats with about 125 fishermen are reported to have disappeared. Wheeled traffic on public roads at Tellichery and Badagara had to be suspended for the day owing to obstruction caused by the fall of trees on public roads.—A. P.

STRONG WINDS IN WEST COAST.

200 FISHERMEN MISSING.

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Disturbed weather conditions prevail in west coast with heavy rains and strong winds. There has been a general rising of water levels in the rivers and canals owing to rough sea. Shipping and landing operations have been suspended since Tuesday last. In Calicut three lighters have been dashed to pieces and another sunk. Two dead bodies have been washed ashore near Badagara and Tellicherry. Fishing operations have been entirely suspended. Three fishing boats which left Calicut on Tuesday last are missing. Ponnani, another coastal town, is even more seriously affected. A batch of 60 fishing boats with about 200 persons which went afishing into sea on Tuesday last is missing. No information is available so far as to their fate. A number of boats are now out searching.—A. P.

UNSETTLED WEATHER IN ANDAMAN.

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The weather is becoming unsettled in the Andaman Sea owing to approach of disturbed conditions from the East. Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Peninsula.

It has been nearly general in South-east Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore and local in Tenasserim, Bombay Deccan, Central Provinces and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Bijapur one inch, Sholapur, Parbhani, Gulbarga and Hyderabad Deccan a half, Nizamabad one, Chitaldrug, Pamban, Cuddalore and Madras a half, Coimbatore and Negapatam three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in Tenasserim.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF SHIP'S CREW

FATHER'S EFFORT TO SAVE SONS

CAPE COMORIN, Nov. 13.

A severe cyclone accompanied by heavy rain raged over Cape Comorin as a result of which many houses collapsed and several trees were uprooted and the road to Cape Comorin was submerged by floods. But the severest trial was for the sailing ship "Alimadad" which was on its way from Rameswaram to Calicut. It was caught in the storm and struck on the rocks near Koyalam, a mile to the west of Cape. The vessel left Porbundar, in Kathiawar, a few weeks ago with a cargo of 1,000 maunds of salt. She was on her way back from Penang and during the voyage she had the misfortune to have one of her masts damaged and she decided to go to Rameswaram to have it repaired. But before she could do so she was caught in the storm. Of the crew of 16, three of whom were boys, twelve men made good their escape by swimming ashore. All the three boys and one adult are missing. The survivors tell when all of them jumped into the sea from the sinking ship, the fathers of the three boys strove their best to save their sons by carrying them on their backs. It was pitch dark and they had to struggle against a very rough sea, being tossed about by the waves. The fathers lost hold of the boys who were drowned. Some of the survivors bear marks of bodily injuries caused by being dashed against rocks.

Rev. Father Henry Perera, Parish Priest, supplied the survivors clothing and money. The crew have been taken to Cape Comorin. The captain of the ship, Mr. Karsen, has wired to the merchant owner, Tajbhai of Porbunder, for help.—A. P.

CONCERT IN AN AEROPLANE.

SUCCESSFUL BROADCASTING.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

London.—A unique experiment was successfully carried out last evening when a complete concert was broadcast from an aeroplane circling over Croydon. A giant liner with performers, a piano and a transmitting set ascended to a height of two miles when engines were shut off and a concert was given as the craft noiselessly glided to the earth. The concert was relayed to London and Daventry and was heard by hundreds of thousands.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

SENATE DEFERS CONSIDERATION.

The Senate considered the recommendations of the University Reform Committee.

The Hon. Sir L. A. Shah moved that the consideration of the item be adjourned to a meeting to be held in January next. He said a fortnight's time given to the Fellows was too short for the consideration of such an important subject.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the motion.

Rev. John McKenzie who had given a notice of amendment for the appointment of a committee of 15 members, expressed his sympathy with the object of the motion but said the Senate had not sufficient time to consider the report. Besides the business had not been prepared for them in the way in which the Senate would desire to have. He, therefore, suggested that a committee be appointed so that they might have the whole matter properly discussed and placed before them.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, said the Government had sent the report of the Committee with a view to knowing what provision they should make in their Budget for the next year regarding these proposals. If the Senate did not give them any idea it would be impossible for them to make any provision in the Budget.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi pointed out that only five copies of the written evidence were in their library, while the oral evidence was received only two days before. If the Government chose to make any provision they could do so later on by making a supplementary grant.

Maulvi Rahiuddin Ahmed, as a member of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, opined that even if the Senate sent their proposals that day, there was not the slightest chance of their getting money from Government owing to the financial stringency.

Principal A. L. Covernton said the Senate were quite prepared to consider the matter in view of the fact that the subject had been under discussion since the publication of the Calcutta University Commission's Report, and also that the matter was quite familiar to the members of the Senate.

Dr. A. G. Viegas regretted that Government had not sent sufficient number of copies of the Committee's report, and, therefore, the Senate had not time enough to study it.

The motion was carried by a narrow majority of one, 29 voting for it and 28 against it.

M. D. & M. S. EXAMS.

Consideration was then given to the revised regulations for the M.D. and M. S. examinations recommended by the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate.

Dr. R. N. Ranina moved that the examinations of 1927 and subsequent years for the M.D. and M.S. degrees should be conducted in accordance with the revised regulations.

Dr. H. M. Masina moved an amendment that the revised regulations for the M.D. and M.S. Examinations be referred for consideration and report to a committee (named) with a request that the report be presented to the Senate through the Syndicate within two months from this date.

Dr. H. N. Anklesaria moved another amendment that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate.

The amendment of Dr. Masina was carried.

M.B., B.S. EXAM.

Dr. R. N. Ranina then moved that as recommended by the Syndicate, the Senate should extend the application of regulations 9, 23, and 31 of the revised regulations relating to the Degrees of M.B., B.S. to candidates who having completed the terms required for the Examinations, did not appear at the Examinations owing to illness or some other cause.

The regulation is as follows:—

"Failure to pass the Examination will not debar the candidate from appearing at any subsequent Examination on the submission of a new application, the payment of a fresh fee and the production of a certificate showing that he has, during the interval between the declaration of his failure and subsequent re-appearance at the examination, pursued a further course of study in the subjects of the Examination to the satisfaction of the Dean or Head of a Medical College recognized by the Syndicate."

Dr. A. G. Viegas and Captain Bhatia opposed the resolution and said it would embarrass the students who did not appear at the examination owing to illness and that it would be tantamount to penalising them.

The motion was lost.

The Senate then adjourned.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday at 3 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, Sir C. H. Setalvad, vice-chancellor, presiding.

The Senate spent more than half an hour on the discussion whether the University Committee's report be taken into consideration or postponed till January next. After a heated debate the consideration was postponed till January next. The Senate also sent to a Committee the revised regulations for the M.D. and M. S. examinations for report within two months and threw out the resolution which penalised the candidates in M.B. B.S., examination for their absence owing to illness, etc.

A FRENCH ROYALIST LEADER SENTENCED.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Paris.—After a prolonged trial in which sensation followed sensation, royalist leader Leon Daudet has been sentenced to a fine of fifteen hundred francs and five months' imprisonment for libelling a taxi-driver in whose cab Daudet's son Philippe committed suicide two years ago. Delest, Manager of the newspaper "Action Francaise" was fined five hundred francs and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for two months for publishing libel.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

DISHONEST FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Zafar Hasan writes from Stamboul:—

Sir,—Allow me some space in the columns of your worthy journal, and oblige. Apropos Mr. Nariman's views on "Hindu-Muslim Unity" published in "The Chronicle" of September 28, where a quotation was given from the "Asia" under caption "Intrigue in High Asia" I beg to offer some explanation based upon personal experience and knowledge.

From the writing of the "famous American publicist" Mr. Lowell Thomas, it seems that "my friend Faraz Bashi" is some very high official of the State in Afghanistan. It is a title and not a name and should be spelt as "Farrash Bashi"—'Farrash' meaning one who is the custodian of carpets, bedding etc., and spreads rugs and carpets in the rooms of Eastern notables in Persia and Afghanistan; 'Bashi,' meaning head; the honourable gentleman Farrash Bashi, therefore means and is the head custodian of carpets etc., of the royal establishment like the head-groom etc. What weight can be attached to the utterances of such a high personality who confided the secret of Afghan national ambitions to the American publicist? The information is of the same kind and should carry a similar weight as the news we used to be given by Reuter during the war that the son-in-law of the neighbour of the butler of commander of Regiment No. 13 said that the Germans lose Hill No. 113.

Sir, these "publicists" are doing nothing but serving British imperialism by frightening away Hindu propertied classes by spreading such fantastic figments. Let Mr. Nariman and other lovers of Indian freedom beware of the trap. The dishonesty of such foreign propaganda can only be matched by the incalculable harm which it is calculated to do to India.

LEAGUE OF ASIATIC NATIONS.

Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar has brought a very important aspect of the Indian National movement before the public by directing its attention to the question of "Foreign Policy of Young India" through "The Chronicle." This aspect of our movement has been so far erroneously neglected and should not be lightly brushed aside as the Mahatma does it. As he very aptly puts it this aspect is as vital as sanitary and educational activities of the nation. But he makes the whole question missy by putting the high sounding heading "Foreign Policy of Young India," by using the vague terms as "world developments," etc.; for, as "The Chronicle" very justly asks, how can an enslaved country have a "Foreign Policy." You have very correctly said that the ally of to-day may become an aggressor of to-morrow unless India herself is strong. Further, as you assert "the liberty of India is not wholly compatible with the interest of any Western Power."

The question is important and the obstacles are tremendous which stand in the way of its solution. May I offer a few suggestions which, I have found, are being supported by some Indian patriots abroad? (1) Indian Nationalists should visit and even reside in all the important countries of the world. They should study the various currents of thoughts prevalent in those countries and should keep Indian leaders and public informed through newspapers and correspondence. In Europe and America this should be the method of their work. They are to be "Observers." If possible they should try to counteract mischievous propaganda carried out against India to prejudice the world against her. They can get the correct information published in the newspapers of the country in which they reside. If some monetary help is necessary, the Congress should support them when possible.

(2) In those countries which are in sympathy with India, e.g., in all the Asiatic and African countries threatened by world Imperialism Indian nationalists should permanently reside, educate their public opinion about India, win their confidence by personal help and service, secure their goodwill and co-operation and at the opportune time transfer these personal services to the National Congress. Soviet Russia should be included in these Asiatic countries. In short as you say in "The Chronicle" a "League of Asiatic Nations" should be formed by degrees and this procedure may in future lead to a "Foreign Policy of Young India."

BOMB "FACTORY" DISCOVERY.

HOUSE SEARCHES OF THOSE ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The country houses of some of those arrested in connection with the "Dakshineshwar Bomb Factory" are being searched. The house of Rakhal Chunder Dey at village Khorandy ten miles from Chittagong was searched but nothing was seized by the Police.—A. P.

ANOTHER FUTILE HOUSE SEARCH

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Another house was searched yesterday at Uttarpara in the district of Hughly but nothing incriminating was said to have been found and it is stated one of the nine youths arrested was a private tutor to the son of the pleader whose house was searched.—A. P.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

SIR M. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

The second Convocation of the Nagpur University was held in the Council Chamber at 3 this noon. Prominent among those present were Lady and Miss Butler, and ex-Ministers. Messrs Chitnavis and Kelkar. On 127 graduates degrees were conferred. Miss Semmel, the first lady graduate of this University, was lustily cheered when she was handed over the diploma by His Excellency, Sir Montagu Butler, the Chancellor. The Hon. Mr. Tambe having resigned his seat on the Executive body of the University was found seated among the members of the University Court.

Sir B. K. Bose, Vice-Chancellor, in the course of his speech, reviewed at great length the work so far achieved, and said that a true University must be the embodiment of the culture of the people in its highest manifestations. In these days of intense national upheaval, when so many people were striving through the Press and platform to give them a lead in various matters, both social and political, and calling upon them in the name of discipline to surrender their own judgment there was the great danger of ceasing to think for themselves and constituting themselves automatons. Showing how it was not desirable for students to take active, direct and militant part in political movements, Sir B. K. Bose expressed that politics was a complex subject and that students while under training should concentrate their attention on perfectment of their mental equipment to enable them to be more fitted by knowledge and training to assume, when the right time comes, their legitimate place in their struggles for a better and higher national existence.

The Vice-Chancellor concluded his address asking students to render ungrudging sacrifice and service to the service of their Motherland with the oft-quoted immortal lines from the national poet of Bengal, Bunkim Chandra.

After the Vice-Chancellor's address Sir Montagu Butler delivered his address as Chancellor.

After this His Excellency the Chancellor was conducted to the main entrance by the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Executive Council and the function terminated at about 4-30 p.m.

SIR M. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, the Chancellor of the Nagpur University, in the course of the Convocation address at the Council Chamber this afternoon referred to the wonderful progress made by the University during the last year through the energising activity of the grand old man, Sir Bipin Krishna Bose. He exhorted the students to think for themselves and not to accept beliefs and statements simply because they had come to them with the sanction of authority. "Authority", he said, has its roots in the past and none of us, creatures of the present, can be wholly independent of that which has gone before to make us what we now are. It is one of the difficulties in a man's life to balance the claims of authority with the duty he feels to think out for himself the problems of his own generation and his own life. A wise man should assume as his starting point what has been handed down to him by his elders or from the past. He should go on proving what he has received by his own experience of life and should make such adaptations as that experience suggests. All down the ages India has been trying to express herself as a nation. Various causes have contributed to retard the desired progress. In ancient times apart from other causes the jungles of a province served to keep apart the north and the south.

His Excellency then referred to the internal differences and Hindu-Mahomedan tension which for some time has been causing him and his Government much anxiety. He appealed to the graduates to take a wide and not a narrow view, to look for similarities and not differences, and to see good and not evil motives in the people with whom he had to deal whether in public or the private life and help to bring a little nearer the fruition of his dreams.—A. P.

JAIL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The Punjab Government in a press communique, announces terms of reference of the Jail Enquiry Committee, the appointment of which was announced by the Associated Press a few days ago. The Committee will enquire into the allegations of the existence of the practice of unauthorised punishments and unauthorised indulgences in the Punjab jails, and, generally, into the state of discipline among the staff and inmates and adequacy and effectiveness of supervision over both, and propose the remedies for defects and means of stopping malpractices. The Committee will commence its proceedings of 23rd November, and will report its conclusions and recommendations to Government. The Committee will be prepared to consider information placed before it by private persons.—A. P.

Major-General W. H. Kaye British Service, is appointed to be Major-General, Royal Artillery, Army Headquarters, vice Major-General E. H. Willis, vacated.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lahore.—The Governor of the Punjab will lay the foundation stone inaugurating the work on the Grey canal at Ferozepur headworks on the Sutley river near the Kaiser-I-Hind bridge on 25th inst. The Maharajah of Bikaner will perform a similar ceremony in connection with the Ganga canal on the same day and at the same place.—A. P.

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Madras.—The "Hindu" understands that the Government have sanctioned four lakhs for agricultural loans to Salem, North Arcot and Coimbatore and that three out of these four lakhs go to Coimbatore alone.—A. P.

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Rangoon.—Governor in Council declares to be forfeited all copies of the pamphlet in English entitled "Massacre of Chinese people in Canton, China", and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the pamphlet on the ground that it contains seditious matter.—A. P.

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Calcutta.—The Indian Mining Federation has sent a lengthy communication to the Railway Board on the subject of rapid expansion of railway collieries criticising the policy of the Railway Board in that matter.—A. P.

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The fourth annual convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith will meet on Saturday (5th prox). Candidates for degrees are hereby requested to present their applications on or before 20th inst. if they have not done so already.

The presentation of the public address to Syt. V. J. Patel by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has for some unavoidable reasons been postponed till Syt. Patel's return from Delhi in April.

Mr. J. G. Nensey has sent a notice of motion to The Municipal Secretary, Bombay for moving at the November meeting of the Corporation, regarding the proposed scheme of a terminal station in Bombay for long-distance passengers on B.B. & C.I. Railway.—A. P.

A public meeting of the Depressed classes of the Belgaum District held under the Presidentship of Raosaheb Papana Jalliah, Honorary Magistrate, expressed its "heartfelt thanks to the Commissioner, S.D., for his kind initiation of representation of the Depressed classes in the Upper Branch of the Subordinate Revenue Service by ordering the conferment of a schedule post on Mr. D. R. Ghatkamble, a member of their community.—A. P.

On Thursday night a mass meeting of Railway Workmen was held at Matunga under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabwala when the question of the Railway authorities setting a foot Staff Councils in antagonism to the Workmen's already existing union was considered. At the end several men were out of the Union joined it on the spot. Further meetings are being arranged when further enrolments will be made.—A. P.

A cablegram has been received in Bombay from Rangoon reporting that the Production of Crude Oil by the Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of October 1925 amounted to 57,707 barrels.—A. P.

The winter session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council will commence at Patna on 20th January.—A. P.

The Punjab Congress Committee has appointed an Opium Enquiry Committee to hold an enquiry in central Punjab districts in pursuance of the direction of the All-India Congress Committee asking the Provincial Congress Committee to hold an quiries regarding opium consumption where it is abnormally higher than the index figure of six seers per 10,000 population as fixed by the League of Nations.—A.P.

Calcutta.—At the High Court to-day Justices C. C. Ghosh and Duval admitted the appeal preferred by Sachindra Nath Sanyal who was convicted by the District Magistrate of Bankura of publishing and circulating a pamphlet entitled "The Revolutionary" and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Rangoon.—No nomination was filed for election to the Legislative Assembly in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Maung Kin.—A. P.

Yeotmal.—Rao Saheb R R Abhyankar executive engineer project division who has been appointed as special officer for Berar with headquarters at Amraoti for the purpose of carrying on investigations and providing schemes to meet water scarcity in Berar has come here in the course of his tour of inspection.—A. P.

Madras Nov. 14.—Sir Emsle Carr, Editor and part-porprietor of the "News of the World" who arrived in Madras on Friday from Australia via Colombo accompanied by Lady Carr after attending the Imperial Press Conference in Australia left Madras last night for Calcutta.—A. P.

Calcutta.—A Gazette Extraordinary states the Governor-in-Council has prescribed for all constituencies of the Council of State in Bengal 27th November as the date for the nomination of candidates, 30th November as the date on which the scrutiny of nominations shall be held, 15th December as the last date for the sending of ballot papers by the returning officer to electors, and 23rd December as the last date for presenting ballot papers for attestation to the attesting officer.—A. P.

Mymensingh.—After a protracted trial lasting over year Harendra Kumar Ghose late tax-officer of Mymensingh Municipality has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, to undergo imprisonment for a further period of year. The charge against the accused was criminal misappropriation of the Municipal Funds.—A. P.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, a successful meeting was held in Lucknow, where Maulana Shaukat Ali and Moulana Muhammad Ali explained at great length the policy of the Central Khilafat Committee regarding the Hedjaz. The meeting lasted for more than 4 hours.

Calcutta.—In reply to the questionnaire of the Indian Sandhurst Committee the Indian Association point out that Indian candidates for Sandhurst are few because of high fees, difficulties of obtaining nomination, want of future prospects when a candidate fails and want of sufficient advertisement. They make certain suggestions. Subedar Major S. N. Basu has been selected by the Indian Association to give evidence before the Indian Sandhurst Committee.—A. P.

Amritsar.—The Shiromani Akali Dal has sent a circular letter to its district organisations and various Jathas asking them to get the names of Sikhs registered for the purposes of a new central board to be constituted under the new Gurudwara Act.—A. P.

Lahore.—Maulanas Hasrat Mohani, Abdul Bari, Nasir Ahmed and large number of Pirs and Alims are expected to attend the Muslim Conference to be held in Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, on November 21st and 22nd to organise the provincial branch of the Anjuman Khudamal Harmain. A meeting of the Executive Council of the Central Anjuman of Lucknow will also be held here on the same dates.—A. P.

The second session of the All India Non-Brahmin National Congress shall be held on the 27th 28th and 29th December next. Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu, High Court Pleader, Wardha, has been elected President of the Reception Committee. The President of the Congress will be one from the following list:—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Raja of Panagal, Rao Bahadur Latthe.

Mr. Jhabvala complains that cases of corruption on the G. I. P. Railway which have been submitted to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway have not been attended to, who has sat quiet over the matter."

The annual sessions of the All-India Arya Kumar Sabha will be held at Baroda on 10th, 11th and 12th December under the chairmanship of Shrimant Sampatrao Maharaj of Baroda. Among the items are elocutionary contests, social gathering, physical culture exhibition and English prize essay. Delegates fee is fixed at Re. 1.—A. P.

Shet Bhagvandas Vasanji has contributed Rs. 300 in the form of Government Promisory Notes at 3 1/2 per cent to the permanend fund of the Anath Vidyarthi Graha, Ahmednagar.

The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce have consented to participate in the observance of the "Passengers' Day" to be held on 20th instant at the Marwari Vidyalaya.

Rangoon November 15th:—B N. Sarkar, sub-postmaster of Kandawglay Post Office, who was arrested on Wednesday night on a complaint filed by the city Superintendent of Post Offices for alleged misappropriation of Rs. 195 alleged to have been deposited by a deposit in his savings bank account in that post office, was produced before the eastern subdivisional Magistrate to-day for remand. The magistrate allowed bail in ten thousand rupees in two sureties. The accused having failed to furnish the sureties was remanded pending further investigations.—A. P.

A Delhi message says, the Northern Command Manoeuvres begin on November 26th and will be preceded by three days staff exercise. They will last five days and some thirty-six thousand men will be engaged. General scheme is that the Khaki Force moving from the south have attacked "Doaban" an imaginary State lying between the Indus and Rawalpindi.—A. P.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State Railways for the week ending 31st October 1925 amounted to Rs. 1.93 crores or Rs. 23 lakhs more than figures for the corresponding period of 1924-25. The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April 1925 to 31st October 1925 amounted to Rs. 54.33 crores or Rs. 108 lakhs less than figures for corresponding period of last year.—A. P.

A CEYLON BOAT HELD UP.

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

The Ceylon boat mail due to arrive in Madras this morning has been held up on its way at Porto Novo about 148 miles from Madras from midnight yesterday. It appears that the main line to Madras is blocked owing to derailment of some vehicles of a goods train coming towards Madras side last night at Puduchattiaram about 133 miles from Madras. The Railway traffic has been held up on either side of the place of accident. A relief train has proceeded to the spot.

The latest report received in Madras regarding weather conditions in the Bay says that shallow depression still persists near the Diamond Island but shows no sign of development.—A.P.

PASSENGERS DAY.

November 20.

Under the joint auspicies of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Rice Merchants' Association, the Bombay Stock and Share Brokers' Association, the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, the Matunga Residents' Association, the British Colonial Merchants' Association, and the Bombay Humanitarian League a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the 20th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C., will preside. The names of the speakers will be announced later on.

AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC BODIES.

Leading citizens and public bodies in all important towns of India are requested to convene mass meetings on the day to protest against the grievances of passengers, specially of III class passengers on Indian Railways. Copies of resolutions and further particulars can be had from Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Hon. Joint Secretary, the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

JAYAKAR—KELKAR DEFECTION.

(Continued from page 7.)

cal prisoners has not been removed and when the Currency Commission is so unfairly and grotesquely constituted so as to ensure it to be a farce notwithstanding the resolution in the Assembly. I can understand those who have no hope of winning Swaraj or who want offices talking about the acceptance of office, but certainly those who are pledged to win Swaraj by their self-reliance cannot think of it. As I know Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar intimately they are not only above office, but are as keen for Swaraj as others, but they are under a serious misapprehension and are fascinated by the phrase "Responsive Co-operation." I am afraid without meaning to do so they are playing into the hands of place hunters, the bureaucracy and of all those scattered anti-Swaraj political groups who are planning to bring about the downfall of the Swaraj Party. I always maintain that the so-called responsive co-operation is nothing but co-operation whether there is response or not and such co-operation necessarily means subservience. I trust Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar and those who think with them will reconsider their attitude and wait till the Government agrees to some settlement before urging their views. United front is so essential. The majority of the provinces are against the view and the opinion in the Maharashtra is to say the least divided. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to my friends not to pursue their campaign."

GROUNDLESS ARGUMENT,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Interviewed by me, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the All-India Swarajya Party, stated with reference to the Kelkar-Jayakar propaganda:

"I have read the press announcement of the resignations of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar with the deepest regret. I have not received them yet, but I have no doubt that they have definitely changed their minds and without sufficient cause after Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and myself left them in Bombay. I must confess my surprise at their statement that because Pandit Motilal Nehru is carrying on propaganda, supporting the Party's programme, by openly preaching a violent crusade against Responsive Co-operation, therefore they should be at liberty to resign the Executive Council, and exercise what they call the right to reply to his criticisms. The question of the propriety of a member of the Executive Council openly carrying on propaganda against the accepted principles and programme of the Party does not admit of any doubtful answer, quite apart from any question of understanding. Any breach of an understanding between the members of the Executive Council can only be a matter of complaint to the Council itself for necessary action, and could not of itself furnish the ground for resignation of membership. The real ground, as is apparent from their pronouncements, is the revived intentions of Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar not merely to answer criticisms but to carry on a positive and active propaganda against the present programme and in favour of Responsive Co-operation with a view to influence the decisions at Cawnpore. If so, the undertaking to which they gave their willing assent at Nagpur was apparently much more unstable than their colleagues were led to believe. The speeches delivered by them at Poona on the "revolt" as the Anglo-Indian papers delight to call it—really also show that they have exercised the fullest freedom in attacking the leader of the Party of which they are still members, but that they have opposed the fundamental principles and programme of the Party itself.

The argument that the rules or the programme of the Party have been broken or diluted in the past (even correct, which is not) can be no ground for demanding that the Part shall also give up the fundamental principles upon which its programme and rules are based. That would virtually be a demand to wind up the Party as a political body organised on some definite principles. Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar still maintain their allegiance to the Party, and to its principles, and can only desire an alteration of policy which I presume may not be inconsistent with the principles. If they deny the existence of principles or of any principle on which the Party has been organised and is existing, then it is tantamount to denying the existence of the Party itself, except as an aggregate of the individuals that now compose it. The preamble to the programme of the Party states: "The Swarajya Party declared that the guiding principle of the Party is self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation and resistance to the bureaucracy as it impedes the nation's progress towards Swarajya." And also lays down that the policy of the Swarajya Party "shall include, on the one hand, all such activity as stands to create an atmosphere of resistance making Government by the bureaucracy impossible with a view to enforce our national claims and vindicate our national honour and, on the other hand, shall include for the said purpose all steps necessary for the gradual withdrawal of that co-operation by the people of this country without which it is impossible for the bureaucracy to maintain itself." Do Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar categorically accept the principles thus laid down? If they do, then they must explain "Responsive Co-operation," not merely by citing authority for the origin of the phrase in the late Lokmanya During whose life the Swarajya Party did not exist or by speaking of the greatness of Mahratta prowess in the past, but also by reference to the actual principles to which the Party is pledged. They should show concretely in what particular respects the rules of the Party should be altered.

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE.

To take the most conspicuous instance, the question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of Ministerships cannot be decided merely by the circumstances that Ministerships are as much salaried appointments as Presidentships of Legislatures. It can only be answered with reference to the guiding principle whether it conducts to self-reliance on the one hand and resistance to the bureaucracy on the other, which are recited as principles of the party. It was the considered decision of the Party in pursuance of the said guiding principle that acceptance of Ministerships violated the principles while election to the Presidentship did not violate them. And this decision was embodied in Article II of the programme which has laid down that "no member of the Party shall accept any office in the gift of the Government with or without salary or other remuneration." If my friends, Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar want this rule to be altered so as to include the Ministerships they show that such a step is consistent with the principles of the Party and not rely upon the false analogy of salaries being drawn in both cases. I do not want just now to discuss the other items of the programme of the Swarajya Party, including refusal of supplies, obstruction and civil disobedience, though exactly similar reasoning will apply to them when they are examined side by side with the actual principles on which the existence of the Party is founded. Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar have yet to seriously grapple with the fundamental issues that arise on the question of offices, refusal of supplies and resistance to the bureaucracy, and the mere catchword "Responsive Co-operation" cannot carry them any further. I do hope therefore, that they will address themselves to these vital aspects of the question and refrain from lending themselves to personal controversies which as leading members of the Party it should be their duty to avoid and of which our common enemies and critics would take the fullest advantage. I am confident that the Maharastra as a whole will stand wholly and loyally by the Swaraj Party's principles and programme.

MAKE FULLEST USE OF REFORMS.

SIR SIVASWAMY IYER'S VIEW.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

In an interview, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer says the policy of the Liberal Party now adopted by Mr. Kelkar and others under the name of "Responsive Co-operation" would have done something to convince the authorities in England of our willingness to co-operate, of our fitness for the exercise of responsibility and have removed the feeling of apprehension that any larger powers and opportunities granted to us might be used against the British connection. The recent signs of a disposition on the part of the Indian public men to co-operate where co-operation is reasonable and possible have been appreciated by the Prime Minister in his recent Guildhall speech. The expectation that a disposition on the part of Indian politicians to co-operate with Government would immediately be followed by the grant of responsible Government would probably be too sanguine. But this should by no means discourage the Indian public or make us slacken our efforts to secure responsible Government or to make the fullest possible use of such opportunities as we have under the present scheme of Reforms.—A. P.

I. T. ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The following are extracts from a letter which has been sent by Mr. H. Barton, M. L. C., General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association, Ltd., to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India:—

"The Indian Telegraph Association in contesting their measures is merely exercising the right conferred on it as a recognised Association to represent any question having a general baring on the conditions of service and prospects of the telegraph staff and that its exercise of such a right to a larger degree is being conferred on all such associations by the provisions of the Trade Union Bill which is now under the consideration of Government and in which specific provision is made for the Associations representing such utility services as the telegraphs one important feature being the absolute right of such organisations to call for a board of enquiry in cases of dispute between employer and employees.

"The attitude adopted by them is in keeping with that commonly followed and universally recognised by all labour organisations when in conflict with the employer, the attitude in this case however being confined entirely to a fair day's outturn as required by the rule subject to the condition of the wires.

"In view of the many malicious statements made imputing to the men deliberate mischief to lines and apparatus the Association desires to assure His Excellency that it would never lend itself to anything so revolting and can only view such statements as a deliberate attempt to prejudice the men's case.

"As the Hon. Industries Member has so far given no indication of his intention to meet the wishes of the Association and as the position is becoming more intensified the Association is constrained to again seek the intervention of His Excellency and prays that the request of the Association for a fuller investigation into the Ryan Committee's report by a specially appointed Committee and the suspension of all measures meanwhile as the only means of terminating the present deadlock.

"The Association in the meantime relying on His Excellency's intervention in the direction prayed for has advised its members to co-operate as before."—A. P.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 6.)

out even ten boys per year would be money well-spent.

Not Second Best.

The third thing to bear in mind should be that India should not be satisfied with the second best. The training given in India should be *equal in every way*, if not superior to the English Sandhurst. No ideas of false economy should be given weight to. It must be remembered that for several decades to come the British officer with the King's Commission from the English Sandhurst is going to remain in the Indian Regiments, and the Indian officer from the Indian Sandhurst has to rub shoulders with him. He should be given a fair chance to compete on equal terms with the British officer otherwise the result would be that the Government will plead that "India was tried and found wanting."

It may be argued on the part of Government that there is no use in raising the number of vacancies in the Indian Army when suitable candidates are not forthcoming for even the ten places already allotted. Here it must me made quite clear that suitable candidates are not forthcoming because the opportunities are so few. You raise the demand and you will find that the supply is automatically raised. The Committee should insist with all the emphasis at its command that the vacancies for Indians should be adequate enough to turn the attention of the enterprizing youth of India towards an Army Career. As a matter of fact the sane course would be to recommend the establishment of a Sandhurst only when the number of vacancies allotted to Indians is reasonable.

Indian Efficiency Proved.

Other considerations bearing on the practicability or otherwise of an Indian Sandhurst are whether the substitution of the British officer by the Indian officer in large numbers will affect the efficiency of the Indian Army in any way or not and whether willing obedience would be given by the rank and file and by the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers to Indian Sandhurst officers or not. With regard to the first point it may be mentioned that practically all the officers who obtained Commissions from the Imperial Cadet Corps of Lord Curzon have done well during the last war. Several of them won war-honours or were mentioned in despatches. This was so in spite of the fact that legitimate opportunities were often denied to them. The Old Imperial Service Troops of the Indian States, too, have no British officers and still with a little intensive training during war time they proved just as efficient as the Indian regiments of the Indian Army containing a large contingent of British officers. So there is no reasonable ground to believe that the Indian cannot be trained to be as efficient as the Britisher and no apprehension need be felt that the efficiency of the Army would be adversely affected by the creation of an Indian Sandhurst. As to the other point viz., whether willing obedience would be rendered by the rank and file and the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers to Indian Sandhurst graduates or not, it is enough to mention that if the rank and file render willing obedience to the Viceroy's Commissioned Indian officer and the British subaltern there is no reason to believe why they should not do the same to the Indian Sandhurst officer. The Viceroy's Commissioned Officer too, will have the same respect for the young Indian who comes on top of him as he can be expected to have for the young Britisher. As a matter of fact the young Indian knowing the customs and language of the men would have a big pull over the young Enlishman who has to learn both these. Then there is another point in favour of the Indian Sandhurst and that is that with the substitution of the British officer by the Indian Sandhurst officer the Viceroy's Commissioned officer can be dispensed with entirely, thus ultimately resulting in great economy. The Viceroy's Commissioned officer is there in the Indian Army as an intermediary between the British officer and the rank and file because the British officer is not capable of dealing direct with the men. The Indian Sandhurst officer will be able to establish direct contact and the intermediate ranks of Viceroy's Commissioned officers will be unnecessary and the Indian regiments can be as homogenous as the British regiments. It may be argued that the elimination of the Viceroy's Commissioned officer will be detrimental to the recruitment for the Indian Army as at present the men can hope to rise to these ranks. This is a clever but misleading argument. No such obnoxious effects are felt in the British Army; why should they be felt in the Indian Army alone? When the Viceroy's Commissioned officer disappears altogether the status of the Non-Commissioned officers can be suitably raised to make the enlistment in ranks still an attractive proposition and occasional promotions to officers' ranks for exceptional merit may be permitted as they are permitted in the English Army.

From the foregoing arguments it will be seen that it would be quite practicable to start an Indian Sandhurst as soon as the number of vacancies open to an Indian is appreciably increased and that it is desirable to start it as soon as possible. This disposes of references (b).

(To be continued).

LADY READING.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS TOWARDS RECOVERY.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The following bulletin has been issued from Belvedere to-day:—

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading continues to make excellent progress towards complete recovery. Her Excellency will not, however, be able to take part in any public functions for a considerable time.—(Sd.) F. P. Conner, J. Norman Walker.—A.P.

New Energy for Office Workers!

INDIA'S terrific heat—how exhausting it is! Drains your energy fast—the energy so vital in business. Add QUAKER OATS to your diet and you can increase your bodily energy and vitality. This delicious food, served as a porridge, will give you fifty per cent more energy than meat. Not heating—another virtue. Try it—for finer and more enduring health!

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

220

Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but a ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a break-down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long hidden secret

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal
1 box of pills	1-8.	expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged

Communications to be addressed to—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,

Pir Gilanian, St. 13, LAHORE.

MANUFACTURING COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

SENSATIONAL ARREST AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

A sensational arrest was made yesterday night by the sub-inspector of the Central Station railway police, just as the Bombay Mail was about to leave the Central Station. Of the three persons arrested one is a Telugu Reddy, another goldsmith and the third a woman of about forty years of age alleged to be the brain of an amazing enterprise to manufacture counterfeit currency notes. Persistent inquiries mad by the police resulted in the discovery the alleged plot for manufacturing currency notes of one hundred rupee denomination. Last night the three persons were observed to come to the Central Station together but in the train they sat in different compartments. They are alleged to have been on their way to a place in the interior near Kalahasti where they hoped to fix their plant. All the luggage was left with the woman who was seated in the female compartment. When the police arrived and asked the woman to get down from the compartment, it is alleged, she got down with only one of the trunks. When the police officer reminded her of he another trunk. In the latter trunk were found a large number of printing ink tins of various colours and shades, a lot of delicate instruments for cutting and gruing and other chemicals used for the manufacture of counterfeit currency notes. All these have been seized by the police and the arrested persons are now in custody.—A. P.

"BANDE MATARAM" LIBEL CASE.

APPEAL ENTERTAINED BY HIGH COURT.

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

Before Letters Patent bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of the Chief Justice Sir Shadi Lal and Justice Lerossignal, the hearing commenced to-day of the appeal preferred by the Punjab Akhbarat Company Limited which owns the "Bande Mataram" newspaper of Lahore against the judgment of Justices Martineau and Moti Sagar who had differed in the matter of awarding damages to the plaintiff, Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, I.C.S., at present Deputy Commissioner of Lahore in the libel printed in the "Bande Matadam" newspaper some years back.

After hearing the arguments of both sides Their Lordships overruled the preliminary objection raised by the Government Advocate and decided to entertain the appeal and the further hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

MR. J. M. MEHTA DECIDES NOT TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

In an interview on the Royal Commission on currency and exchange Mr. Jamnadas Mehta M.L.A. says:—The real need of the country is the establishment of an honest gold standard backed by a gold currency at any rate for some years to come. The question of exchange ratio is of subsidiary importance during the interval and of course that ratio must be at one shilling four pence to the rupee if injustice to the Indian agriculture and industries is to be avoided. Continuing he says that the personnel of the Commission is so unsatisfactory and so utterly in defience to the resolution passed by the Assembly that he has decided not to give evidence before the Commission.—A. P.

A NEW ZEALANDER'S MISTAKE.

Under a mistaken notion as to the nature of the malady Mr. W. Mullis tried everything in the way of liniments to rub his Sciatica away. That he failed is not to be wondered at, because Sciatica is a disorder of the nerves and what he needed was a tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to restore his nerves to a healthy state. Reading how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured Sciatica he tried them and was cured.

"What I went through after Sciatica attacked my right leg is past belief," says Mr. Mullis, who resides at 3 Beach Street, Petone, near Wellington, N. Z. "I don't think any man could have endured more. At times I could barely turn in bed and only with the aid of a stick could I get about. My leg shrank and agonizing pains shot down my calf. Once nearly crazed with pain I had to have sleeping draughts administered or I would have gone out of my mind. I fell away in weight and appetite and was a wreck of my former self. Five doctors treated me but in spite of their efforts I suffered until, through reading about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills having cured Sciatica, I tried these Pills, after which my condition began to mend. As my sufferings grew less so I continued to pick up in every way until at last every twinge of Sciatica disappeared. I could not wish for better health than I have enjoyed since I finished the course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

As a tonic remedy for disorders arising from watery impure blood or debilitated nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been world-renowned for over a third of a century. They are also pre-eminent as a specific for the special ailments of the weaker sex. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist sells them at Rs. 2 per bottle, six bottles for Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

NATAL ORDINANCE.

AMENDMENT POSTPONED TILL NEXT YEAR.

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The Government of India have been informed that the draft ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to townships in Natal is standing over until next year and that when it is proceeded with steps will be taken to ensure that the franchise rights of the Indians at present on the voters roll of township are adequately safeguarded.—A. P.

APPLICATION AGAINST CALCUTTA JUDGE DISMISSED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

At the High Court to-day Justices Walmsley and Chakravarti dismissed the application of Amar Chunder Chakravarty, a municipal employee in the case brought against Mr. Justice Page for alleged assault. In delivering judgment Mr. Justice Walmsley observed that he thought the apology offered by the learned counsel in the Magistrate's court which the petitioner had very properly referred to in his petition should have brought the matter to an end.

Mr. Justice Chakravarty in a separate but concurring judgment said the procedure adopted by the Police Magistrate was irregular throughout. On the date fixed for hearing after the complainant had been examined, counsel for the accused stated to the court "that he had instructions on behalf of his client to say that without admitting anything his client was prepared to express regret if anything had happened which had wounded the feelings of the complainant." After two more witnesses had been examined, continued Mr. Justice Chakravarty, it was the obvious duty of the Magistrate to issue summons on the accused and he had no doubt the matter would have ended there without trial to the satisfaction of the parties. Counsel for the complainant had made it clear that neither his client nor his employers had any vindictive motive in proceeding with the case after an unqualified apology was tendered. In these circumstances he (the judge) did not think it would serve any useful purpose to direct further enquiry really with a view to allow the parties to arrange for an expression of regret by the accused in a form acceptable to the complainant. There was no doubt the expression of regret conveyed by counsel for the accused was quite sincere and made as early as possible and he thought that the case should now be held to have ended there.—A. P.

APPEAL AGAINST COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX.

PATNA, Nov. 13.

At the Patna High Court the Chief Justice with Mr. Justice Mullick heard the application against the Commissioner of Income Tax argued by Mr. K. P. Jayaswal on behalf of the manager under the Court of Wards of Rangarh Estate in the Hazaribagh District. The Commissioner of Income Tax disallowed the claim of the manager to deduct from the taxable income the Government levy called cenedal rates and litigation charges in respect of the protection of the mineral rights and refused to refer the matter to the High Court. The High Court called upon the Commissioner, on a rule, to show cause why the application of the petitioner should not be granted. The application was opposed on behalf of the Commissioner on the ground that the matter was time-barred that the High Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the application and that there were no law points. On getting the explanation from the petitioners' counsel that the question of limitation had already been discussed before the Commissioner and that the delay was due to a copy of the judgment not being granted to the petitioner by the Income Tax Court in spite of his application, the Chief Justice told the counsel for the Commissioner that the plea was not proper and called upon the Commissioner to state the case.

The counsel for the petitioner asked for an exemplary cost on account of the improper defence and the opposition of the Commissioner. The High Court ordered that it will be considered at the final hearing.—A. P.

TELEGRAPH CONGESTION CLEARED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The following press communique is issued here:—The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs personally supervised the working of the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, last night and asked hearty co-operation from all important centres and it is gratifying to him to be able to inform the public that the staff rose to the occasion and gave the Didector-General all possible assistance. The congestion on the important routes has almost disappeared and the conditions may be regarded as normal except to Rangoon. It is hoped that the congestion on the Rangoon routes will be substantially cleared by this evening.—A. P.

S. L. EXAMINATION BOARD.

The School-Leaving Examination Board has appointed, subject to confirmation by the Senate, Mr. Ratilal I. Desai, M.A., (Oxon.), D.E.O. (Oxon.) as its Secretary. Mr. Desai is a 1st Class Graduate of the Bombay University and was Tata Scholar for higher studies in 1912. He was for some time Head Master of the Benares Hindu University School and has also been Principal of the Baroda Secondary Training College.

Sprains, Bruises!

Rely on Sloan's to Kill the Pain— No rubbing

You get quick relief from painful Sprains, Strains and Bruises with Sloan's Liniment. Lay on gently a little Sloan's—instantly you feel its warming, soothing influence at work—congestion is dispersed—swelling reduced—and the pain goes with amazing rapidity.

No painful rubbing—no waiting—Sloan's Liniment brings relief and comfort the moment you use it.

That is why Sloan's is kept handy by thousands of men and women, ready if need be to quell a riot of pain from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica or Neuritis as well as to stop the pain and prevent swelling and congestion due to sprains, strains or bruises. Use Sloan's—it is *your protection* from pain.

"SLOAN'S GAVE GREAT RELIEF"

Mr. J. Thacker, St. Patrick's House, St. Paul's Road, Peterboro' writes:—"I had a fall and badly bruised and sprained my knee. I tried nearly everything without effect, but after using Sloan's Liniment, I found great relief. There is nothing better than Sloan's Liniment."

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

No rubbing—apply lightly for quick relief from pain of

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS

Sold by all chemists and bazars.

Representatives for India: Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

HUGE COCAINE SEIZURE.

DISCLOSURES AT RESUMED HEARING.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, the Third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay (Mr. H. P. H. Dastur) took up the further hearing of the case in which Wilfred Henry King of the Skating Rink Capt. J. E. Ternel and M. L. Messias were charged in connection with the illicit possession and unlicensed attempted disposal of a very large quantity of cocaine valued at Rs. 54,000 odd.

The accused, were arrested on Monday night.

Excise Inspector Hudson appeared to prosecute. Messrs. Sopher, D'Cruz and Salazer appeared for King, Ternel and Messias respectively

The facts of this case are already reported in these columns.

In his further evidence, Inspector Navalker said he was asked by King not to be afraid. King told him the suit case bore his initials and the cocaine was brought by him from the Continent during his last trip. He also said that if witness wanted to make such large scale purchases in the future he (King) would undertake special journeys for the purpose.

Continuing his story, witness gave details as to how the cocaine and the Rs. 47,000 were seized and how all the accused were laid under arrest. The number of the notes recovered tallied with those recovered in the original 'punchnama.' The cocaine weighed 28 pounds and a few tolas. The accused had no license to possess or sell cocaine. The Rink and the places of residence of the accused were searched, but nothing material to the case was found.

All three accused declined to make statements, but on the following day Ternel made a statement to an excise officer.

This statement was put in as an exhibit. According to that statement, King asked Ternel sometime in June last whether he (Ternel) would help him in the sale of some quantity of cocaine. Ternel "did not take any much notice" of it as he did not wish to get mixed up in the sale of the stuff. Ternel had known Messias for some months. Messias had offered to get him a permit for the export of charas from Goa. In October Ternel reminded him of the permit, when Messias asked him whether he could procure him some cocaine. At first he kept quiet, but on Messias' calling again Ternel directed him to King. King refused to have anything to do with Messias, but on Ternel assuring him that he had sent Messias, King negotiated with him (Messias). The price per ounce rose from Rs. 75 to Rs. 85, at which King agreed to part with the goods against payment. Messias told Ternel later that the rate fixed was Rs. 100 and that King would get Rs. 85.

Later Ternel was told that King was very nervous and desires that Ternel should see the transaction through. Ternel therefore accompanied Messias to the Rink where King asked Ternel to find out whether the purchaser had all the money. Ternel did it. Subsequently Ternel helped King by bringing one of the bags outside the Rink. The car drove off with King the cocaine and the purchaser, while Ternel was waiting on the pavement for King to "finish up". Suddenly somebody swooped down on him and arrested him. His interest in the transaction, he contended, was not monetary and he was merely to be helped in getting a permit for the export of charas.

Further hearing was adjourned.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

The Bombay City Police have arrested Victorian DeMello Kustod Antonio, and Abdul Rehman Siddi for causing grievous hurt to one Lawrence De Silva (40) a resident of Mazagon who died at the J. J. Hospital on Friday evening as a result of injuries received. It appeared Lawrence De Silva was going along De Lima Street at about 8-30 p.m. on the 5th instant when he was seized by DeMello and Kustod, while Abdul Rehman struck him on the head with a loaded stick. De Silva bled profusely and he became unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died, death being due to pressure on the brain owing to a depressed fracture of the parietal bone.

At the inquest held by the Coroner, the suspects were present. The jury returned a verdict that the suspects were guilty of voluntary causing hurt by a dangerous weapon.

Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI

MADE FROM SITTINGS

By WAGH SCULPTOR

BOMBAY 4.

Busts and Statues of Indian leaders made from sittings are available.

Full size bronze Statues of LOK. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for Sale.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX

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AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

THE VITAL PLACE OF ARCHITECTURE IN AN INDIAN RENAISSANCE MOVEMENT.

(BY PROF. CLAUDE BATLEY, A.R.I.B.A.)

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Prof. Claude Batley delivered a lecture on "The Vital Place of Architecture in an Indian Renaissance Movement," on Saturday, the 7th instant. The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna presided at the lecture which was illustrated by magic lantern slides. In the course of the lecture Prof. Batley said:—

That an Indian Renaissance is stirring in our midst there is not the slightest doubt. The London "Morning Post" and the "Bombay Chronicle" are equally impressed by the immense issue involved. We who are now in India are privileged in being present as it were in the very birth chamber and it is our responsibility to do what little lies in our power to help to make it a thorough-going success. But to your hands as students, as a Student Brotherhood, lie available implements that may prove either the magic wands of creation or weapons of destruction that shall shape it either into a very heroic reality or a shameful abortion. You stand much in the position of the Italian Youth of the European Renaissance in the fifteenth century. Your heritage is that of one of the oldest civilizations of the world and some of the most illustrations world epochs of history. Buddha and Asoka, Amoghavarsha and Akbar, stand second to none of their contemporaries. But the proud aloofness that survived unaffected the ambition of Alexander the Great and the cruelty of Lame Timur the terrible, is bound to succumb to the world movements of to-day when we can fly over the Himalayan Hills, when we can speak to one another from continent to continent, when yesterday's doings in America are published in India to-day, and when Indians and Englishmen are week by week following the self-same picture stories cheering the hero and booing the villain in the self-same good old human optimistic way. It is too late now for one nation or another to start being parochial or insular and it is only just not too late for you to contribute your nation's mark to the modern world-civilization that is bound to come and which will only be perfect when each great nation has made its own particular contribution thereto.

Italian Renaissance.

In the Italian Renaissance movement there were similar traditions and similar opportunities and curiously enough that epoch also, although a peace movement, was hastened by a bloody war that convulsed Europe. The expulsion of the Christians from the Church of the Divine Wisdom at Constantinople marked the diffusion of the new learning throughout the West of Europe. The youth of Italy had been for some time miraculously fired with the intense intellectual curiosity and love of learning for its own sake that later came to distinguish their period and country and in this thirst for investigation the architectural students were not one whit behind-hand. Sons of rich men vied with those of carpenters, bell-founders and weavers, and made it the object of their life to get to Rome in order to measure the ruins of their country's past greatness and to bring it back to their native towns in their sketch books, not to look pretty merely, but that they might rival the old glories in the bricks and mortar of the revival of their Mistress Art. Brunelleschi sold his ancestral farm in order that he might spend time, studying and measuring at Rome and having attained his object fell a victim, as so many of them did, to the malarial climate of the campaign around Rome. On the other hand Sansovino, the farm-boy, arranged to take four months' leave each year to work at that calling in order to support himself in Rome during the rest of the year for architectural study. Bramani had to save up until he was fifty before he attained the fulfilment of his youthful dreams and set out for Rome for the purpose of study. Michael Angelo cheerfully took a flogging from his father in his determination to be an architectural student and follow the throng. All these men became famous and contributed their own quota to the architectural glory of the general Renaissance movement in Italy which afterwards revolutionised the whole of Europe and has led by successive and logical stages to the world of to-day.

"Architecture—the Message of the Age."

No great national movement has ever left architecture entirely neglected because architecture is the message of the age writ in its largest and clearest type. From its architecture alone we could certainly compile a more complete and, what is more important, a truer history of India than from the remains of her literature or her arts. For architecture records and reflects without affection and without exaggeration, simply because it is unconscious of the fact that it is either recording or reflecting. But architecture not only gathers for us the glories of the past for the education of the present, architecture not only registers the spirit of the present for the edification of the future, but architecture, first and most of all, interprets the present for its own inspiration. Do you think the priesthood of ancient Egypt and India owed nothing of their influence to the wonderful facades and mysterious interiors of their rock cut temples? Can anyone doubt the contribution of the Greek temple structure to the religious life of Greeks and its effects in knitting together their national life, any way the practical Romans realised it and tried to resusciate it although they failed to do so until far later when their new religious enthusiasm expressed itself in the great Church of the Divine Wisdom at Constantinople which in its turn inspired the Mahomedans as the basis of many of their later religious buildings. Was not the whole life and being of Mediaeval Europe bound up in the aspiration and wealth of craftwork evidenced in their cathedral churches?

Can one deny that such buildings as the Great Mosques of Ahmedabad or Hyderabad, the tombs of Bijapur or Agra have served their purpose in exalting the glory of Allah and His Holy Prophet. But architecture is not confined to the houses of the Gods; it offers loyal service to Kings and Republics, to warriors and merchants, to students and the labouring classes. The crores that were lavished on the ancient palace of Sargon at Nineveh or the Capitol at Washington, on the Buland Dirwasa at Fatch-pur-Sikri, or the Arch of Triumph and its setting in Paris, or the Mediaeval Guild Halls in Europe, or the modern stores such as the American Selfridge's in London, or the Colleges or Oxford and Cambridge, or the modest sums which the little yeomen farmers of England spent in raising each his little home that should be his and of no one else, built in his own local homelike materials to suit his own particular and individual needs with its own barn and its own cattle byre, or on which the Indian spent on the little sung but richly wrot houses of towns like Nasik, were not spent to make architects rich, but because men craved for such an interpretation of their dreams and aspirations in masonry and timber as could not be attained by mere walls and roofs alone. Would Sargon have been as great had he been content with the uncarriched mud brick hovels of most of his subjects? Would the majority of the acute businessmen of America have voted such vast sums out of the public funds, to which they themselves were the chief contributors, if they had not realised that fine buildings contribute to the dignity of a nation? Were Akbar and Napoleon wrong in assuming that the architect could contribute to keeping fresh the memory of their victories? Were the great mediaeval trade guilds of Europe and are the modern shop-keepers, only shortsighted and unbusinesslike when they spend much of their surplus on not only spacious and convenient, but also on imposing buildings, nave they not realised that good architecture pays? Does not the quiet dignity and calm of Oxford or Cambridge help to infuse the spirit for the study of the culture and tradition of the past ages? Is not that why Manchester and Liverpool sought to borrow something of the architecture as well as the tradition of those earlier seats of learning?

Did ever a yeoman grudge the money spent on his house with its trim garden and farm, for which he had sacrificed so much, and for generations were not his sons proud of their heritage. Is not the absence of any architectural expression of homeliness and individuality just what is most wrong with the Development Chawls? Humanity and soul has been forgotten in the misuse of the word 'housing.' If only architects had been allowed to vie with each other in evolving a solution to the most intensely interesting and important problem, instead of a hastily conceived mould turning out chawls like so many bricks, we might at least have had some attractive homes and not the nameless characterless things that are now there. Were Cadbury and Lever and Ford all wrong and only the Department right? I know that the problem is a difficult one but was not that a special reason why every possible solution should have been considered before rushing headlong into one that was on the face of it so void of promise? What ambition, what joy of working, what individual efforts can be expected from men and women merely stored like that? Will it not affect quantity of output, will it not affect quality of work and are not these factors worth putting more money into their homes in order to encourage? You, Sir, as a leader of commerce will be able to grasp my meaning. This is putting the problem on its lowest plane as mere commercialism; there is much more in it than that: there is the effect on citizenship, there is the building up of the nation arising from the same problem. That is why I say that no great movement either in the ancient days, in the present age, nor at any future period can afford to neglect the architect's contribution towards its success. It is not a luxury but a vital necessity. Architecture has been described as "frozen music" but that is too cold; it has been described as the "art of building" but that is too vaguely inadequate. Architecture is the interpretation and expression in the building itself of the finer aspirations, often only subconscious, that urge men to undertake a building project.

Function of Architecture.

As photography to the masterpieces of the painter, as the gazette to the epic, as mere noise to music, so is mere building to architecture. Architecture is not, therefore, the plastering on of ornament or orders to the joint efforts of the Engineer and the contractor but the imbuing of the building owners' problem with life in all its parts so that every part may not only function properly but express that function in an orderly and pleasing manner. Take the front door for a simple instance. It must not only admit the required number of people, it must not only open and shut, but it must lead you with the least possible anxiety and the greatest possible comfort to the rooms to which the users of that front door would naturally require to go. It must, moreover, be so placed and so expressed that there is no question that it may by chance be the side door or the back door and, by the expression and balance of the whole facade, every one having a right to use it should be led there by the architectural treatment of the building; not only that, but if, by accident, you go to either side or to the rear of the building, first, then neither must look like the front but each should lead you round by its clear but unwritten message to to real front. Just test this one point in the buildings that you pass by day by day and you will begin to appreciate the interests of architecture and its fascinating principles. Look at the typical Indian Hindu Temple; approach it from whatever side, you are at once led to the entrance porch and then through the mandapam to the climax at the holy of holies where the shrine is encased in its wonderful shikara, dominating, as it was meant to do, the whole neighbourhood.

But my paper to-night was not on the principles of architecture but on its Renaissance in India. Let me tell you there are definite signs of it. Young men are going without things dear to youth, are making sacrifices socially as well as financially to qualify themselves by obtaining the best facilities available for study whether here or in England or in America. Young men are coming from far less trying conditions of life to Bombay for study and are visiting at their own expense the architectural centres of the past in India to gain inspiration and they are doing it all with enthusiasm and are, best of all, enjoying the doing of it just as much as any Italian student ever did. Moreover, in Bombay we know what we are aiming at, namely the logical Renaissance of our own traditional work endeavouring to adapt all that is best in the past to the modern conditions of the present. Those men have been trained to worry about the mere contour of a moulding or the intricacies of the beautiful old pierced stone windows of ancient and mediaeval India and yet to appreciate the beauty of simplicity and proportion. These are the men who will in due course worry about the best position for the doors of your rooms, who will endeavour to concentrate your sanitation towards one portion of your building, who will see that any ornament that you can afford to pay for is put where it will tell and will be justified and, loving the doing of it all, will produce architecture instead of a structure and save you thousands in doing it. Such men will look to you as the patron of their goddess of architecture and serve you faithfully in consequence and the building in which you have both co-operated will stand and be admired when rubbish, the outcome of "mere municipal" bye-laws, a small scaled blue print, plan and section with a little bad taste thrown in, will have been cleared off the face of the earth which it should never have littered.

The Indian Craftsman.

The craftsman of India is second to none but his training no more than that of his brother craftsmen the freemasons of Europe, could not fit him for the complete and unified conception of a modern building and the organisation of its successful completion within a reasonable period. It will be the duty which, I believe, these future architects of the Renaissance in India will joyfully fulfil to rescue their fellow craftsman from his threatened submergence in the bewildering activity of modern conditions and reinstating him in his proper place in the building industry of the country and it is to him they must look to a very great extent for the successful fulfilment of their dreams and aspirations. We are entering upon a campaign which is to be fought for India's real welfare; in our own architectural wing, we must have our client, the commissariat, our commissioned officer the architect, our non-commissioned officers the specialists, our other ranks of craftsman and labourers, but, unless all are working with the one aim of making the operation a victory all will be lost.

Let me underline my remarks with a few lantern slides:—

1. Temple at Edfou.
2. Temple at Philae.
3. Facade at Ajanta.
4. Interior Ellora.
5. Parthenon at Athens.
6. Restoration of Parthenon.
7. Rheims Cathedral.
8. Gopuram, Tadpatri.
9. Waterside Temple, Nasik.
10. Interior Ameins Cathedral.
11. Interior Amein Cathedral.
12. Interior Milan Cathedral.
13. Interior St. Peter's, Rome.
14. Florence Cathedral.
15. Mahmud's Tomb.
16. Ibrahim's Tomb, Bijapur.
17. Salim Chisti's Tomb, Fatch-pur-Sikri.
18. Taj Mahal, Agra.
19. San Mania, Delta Salute, Venice.
20. Golden Temple at Amritsar.
21. Jaypore Capitol.
22. Walls of Agra.
23. Jasmine Tower, Agra.
24. Tein Divasa Gateway at Ahmedabad.
25. East Gate at Alimedabad.
26. Emperor's Palace, Pekin.
27. Doge's Palace, Venice.
28. Riccardi Palace at Florence.
29. Farnese Palace, Rome.
30. Jodi Bai Palace, Fatch-pur-Sikri.
31. Rajah Birbal House, Fatch-pur-Sikri.
32. Private audience chamber.
33. Golden Palace, Venice.
34. Pesaro Palace, Venice.
35. Moreton Hall, Cheshire, England.
36. Town Hall, Antwerp.
37. Capitol at Rome.
38. Bracketed Balcony at Nasik.
39. Modern Treatment of Bracketed Balcony.
40. Bombay Students measuring at Nasik.
41. Bombay Students' Measured Drawing.
42. Gateway of India.
43. Readymoney House, Churchgate St.
44. Shelter at Princess Street.
45. New School near Kennedy Bridge.
46. Cotton Office, Sampling Room, Sewri.
47. Scindia's Bungalow, Worli.
48. A nearer view of same.

In my last words I wish to be practical. Some of you in due course, possibly some of your friends to-day are entering upon a scheme for building, then believe me when I say from motives of honest conviction and not of vested interest that it is worthwhile getting the very best professional advice you can to bear upon it. Not only will it save you much in worry and ensure you having better materials and workmanship, but it will also mean the inestimable value with which the love of the creator imbues his work and the thought concentrated on the problem in the light of its particular requirements and site will result in both a more profitable and a more pleasant solution than one in which no such trained thought has been brought to bear upon it at all.

The Bombay Improvement Trust, The Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Port Trust have all passed resolutions of encouragement with the objects of our Reainssance in Architecture, and we thank you, Sir, our Chairman, for what we know you have personally done to help but we ask you from your influential position to go on helping not far the sake of the architect, but for the sake of the Renaissance of India itself.

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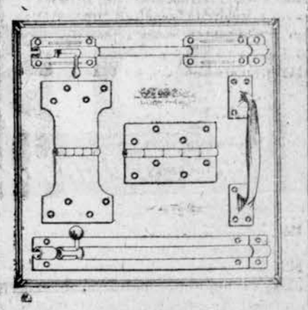
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ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai.

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